

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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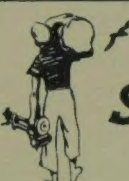
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## no siesta for leaf-cutters

In the plantations at the fringe of the rain forest, noon is dust red, dark shadowed, heat heavy, languid. *And a man must sleep.* At sun high, from the Caribbean to the Matto Grosso, the green world shimmers and dissolves under a bleached sky, sweltering, silent but for the hum of a billion insects. Macaw and marmoset and spider monkey drowse in the high forest fastnesses; puma and anaconda and yaguarundi brood in the shadows. *And in the plantations a man must sleep.*

But for the parasol ants, the leaf-cutters, disciplined, deliberate and undeterred, there is no siesta. Leaves are life to the ravaging sauva ants, and their hunger is as great as their numbers. For years they have been a feared plague and a source of serious loss in the citrus and cacao plantations of

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## PIECES FOR COLLECTORS

THE only complaint any lover of painting can possibly have during the months of May and June, is the number of exhibitions arranged for his benefit—and if one or other is too old-fashioned or too *outré* for his taste, he can console himself with the thought that it is not reasonable to expect the rest of the world to be much more than half as intelligent as he is himself. The habit of striking an attitude and issuing a manifesto shows no signs of abating. One recent *pronunciamento* was a particularly frothy affair, announcing the discovery of nuclear painting—a grandiose title, which turned out to signify not much more than an agreeable agglomeration of coloured blotches with a nightmare face or two thrown in. Then, of course, there are the *tachistes*, who smear the canvas with paint and let it run, and who genuinely believe that by this method they have found the elixir of life.

At the Marlborough Gallery we have been introduced to *Spasialismo*, which comes, not from Paris, but from Italy, and which, we read, "gives to painters a world without horizons, a world in which indeterminate spaces can be symbolised by the act of painting"; as if this were not enough we are gravely informed also that "to-day we spatial artists have got away from our cities, we have broken our chrysalis, our physical limitations, and we are looking down from above, photographing the earth from rockets." The results, it must be added, are not in the least like photographs, which is all to the good, for the eye of the camera is not that of man, and the Royal Academy is not a subsidiary of The Royal Photographic Society. [This elementary truth needs to be stated every twelve months or so.]

If any should find these fantasies of to-day too abstruse or too exasperating there are numerous compensations within a few yards by painters who issued no manifestos but allowed their pictures to advertise themselves. There is space here for the briefest possible note on three of these exhibitions. Old Masters at Colnaghi's include a noble Van Dyck, "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," a work of the painter's youth in Antwerp; a fine Antonio Guardi (brother of Francesco), and that rare thing, a flower-piece by Francesco. Among minor Masters is a most tender and delicate Barent Fabritius and an impressive Siberechts. An imposing Francesco Guardi of the Grand Canal with the Rialto, presumably a fairly early work, is to be seen at the Hallsborough Gallery, and there are two Capricci by Canaletto, in one of which he makes use of Eton College Chapel. More impressive, though, to some visitors will be a small Van Dyck "Adoration," thinly painted on panel, one or two notable flower pictures—a Velvet Brueghel, for example, and a Fantin-Latour—and, not least, a wonderfully subtle Winter Landscape by Van De Capelle.

We come down to the day before yesterday at the Hazlitt Gallery, which offers its third Barbizon School Exhibition. Odd how thirty or so years ago the names of the followers and friends of Corot were beginning to be forgotten! Here are Daubigny, Diaz, Rousseau, Millet and lesser names. How good they are; and how was it they were in danger of being ignored altogether? Note especially perhaps the Daubigny "Les Dunes," and the Troyon "Le Peintre de Paysage" with its magnificent sky.



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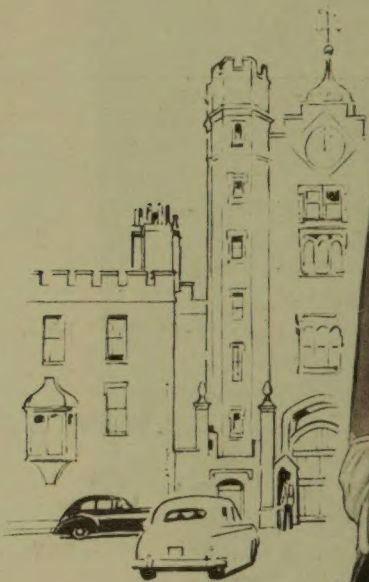
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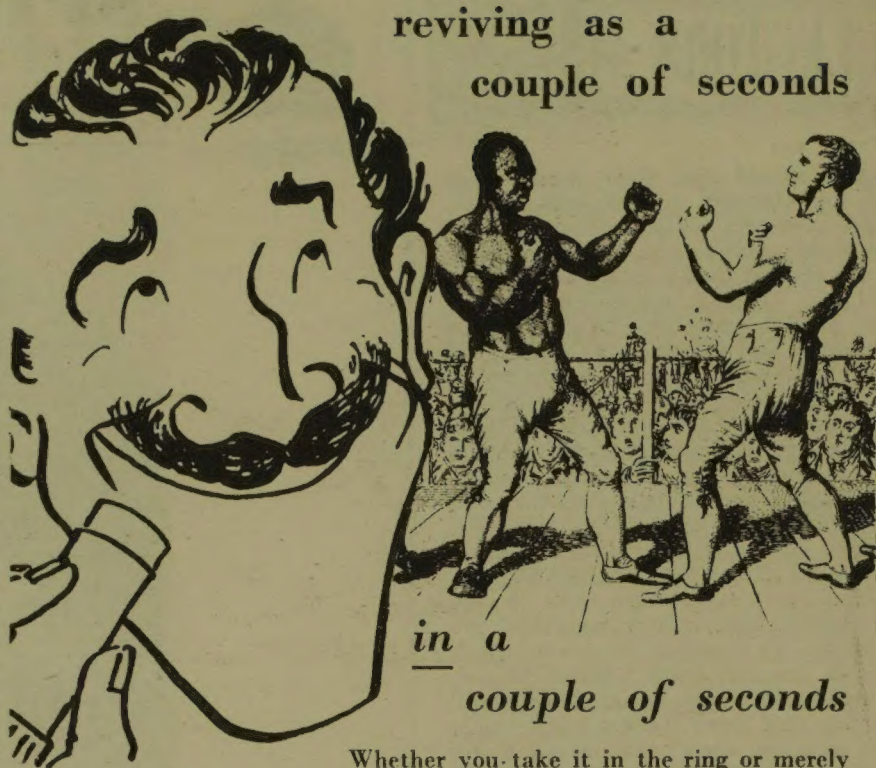
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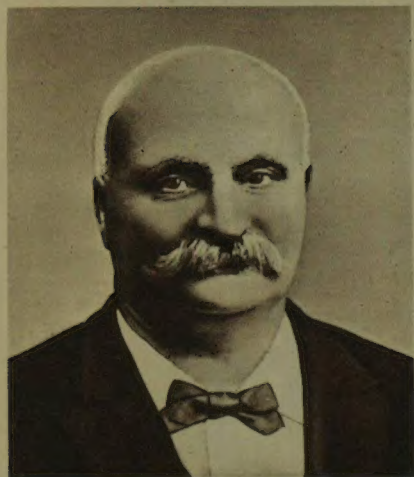
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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1957.



A DANISH "PIRATE" GREETES THE QUEEN: AN INCIDENT DURING THE ROYAL VISIT TO HULL.

Before the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left for their State visit to Denmark they spent seven hours touring Hull. It was the first visit to the city by a reigning monarch since 1841. In the grounds of the Sailors' Children's Society Homes the Royal car was

brought to a standstill by a Danish boy who was dressed as a pirate. When the door was opened little Anton Nielson, an orphan, presented the Queen with two small seabags containing a compass for the Duke of Cornwall and a bracelet for Princess Anne.





By ARTHUR BRYANT.

SO the Suez adventure, as Sir Anthony Eden's enemies called it, has ended, as it was bound to end once the British Government yielded to American pressure and called off its abortive expedition to Suez. The issue has been confused, and is likely long to continue to be confused by those who, by their vehement attack on the Government's policy, divided the nation at the moment when national unity was essential if Britain was to thwart Russia's aims in the Middle East. For, as a result of that disunity and the Government's surrender to Washington, the Suez Canal—Britain's principal fuel-supply line—is to-day within the power of the great East European and Asiatic empire which, having gained control of one-half of the world for its centralised tyranny and Communist creed, is now awaiting its chance to gain control of the other. All our escapist, politician's talk about bypassing the Canal and building an economy which shall no longer depend in time of war on the Egyptian dictator and his Russian exhorters and paymasters is, for the time being, a mere pipe-dream. For the next decade at least we shall have to exist with the knowledge that, if war breaks out, Russia and her satellite, Egypt, can destroy or temporarily block the Suez Canal, and, if she can keep our forces at bay, block it permanently. And that means that no oil thereafter can reach us except from America, for with one foot in Egypt and another on the Persian frontier, Russia—the Power, that is, with the largest submarine fleet in the Eastern Hemisphere—will dominate and be in a position to seize possession of the entire oil-wells of the Middle East. To suppose, as the State Department does, that the West can fend off this danger by bribes and honeyed words to a handful of unreliable and precariously situated hereditary Arab princes is like supposing that one can stop a steam-roller on a slope by propping matchsticks against it. Within twenty-four hours of the outbreak of war, Soviet armies and air forces would be approaching and have laid waste every capital in the Middle East whose Government or mob refused Russia's dominion.

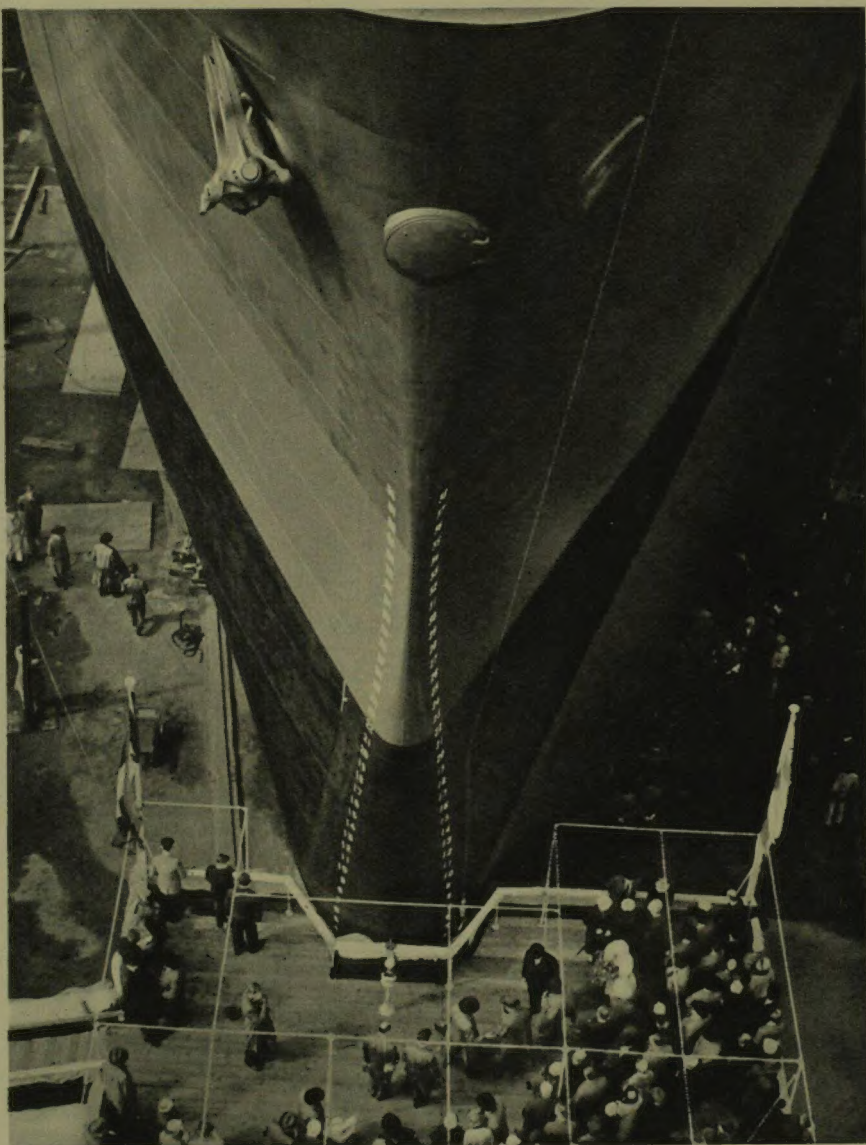
No amount of escapist thinking, no amount of special pleading, can alter this unpalatable fact. To such a plight has the doctrinaire foreign policy of the American State Department and the sentimental wishful thinking and subsequent weakness of Britain's rulers reduced the nation that fourteen years ago, after successfully resisting the Axis single-handed, was the key-pin of the Western Alliance and the spearhead of the attack from the sea on Hitler's and Mussolini's "Fortress Europe." The absurdity and paradox of the situation that has arisen are the more remarkable because, even after our small striking forces had been handicapped in almost every conceivable way by political considerations, a few thousand British soldiers and marines in twenty-four hours broke the back of Egypt's feeble resistance and could without doubt have occupied the entire Canal Zone and captured Cairo. But next time, which will presumably be when Russia orders the closure of the Canal as the prelude to global war, British fighting men may no longer have to deal with Egyptians alone. They may have to deal, like the vast Italian host that attempted to invade Egypt in 1940, with a well-equipped defending force of non-Egyptians already established in Egypt and along the Canal.

To this it may be argued that we had already voluntarily withdrawn from Egypt and the Canal before Nasser nationalised the latter and Britain and France made their impulsive bid to stop the Israeli-Egyptian conflict and cordon off the threatened, vital waterway. This is partly true, and had it not been so, even the compulsions and entreaties of Washington would scarcely have been strong enough to cause Britain to allow Soviet Russia to establish a stranglehold on her main artery. It had been the possession by Britain and the British Commonwealth of that artery in 1940 that had enabled her, single-handed and ill-armed as she was, to defy the immense power of the Axis and prevent Hitler's martial empire, already continental, from becoming global, and it had been from that artery that the great counter-attack of civilisation and liberty that ended at Falaise and on Lüneburg Heath was launched in the anxious, critical days before

Alamein. To cast so much away, and for so little, at a juncture like the present, seems, in one of the principal defenders of the world's threatened liberties, an act of political folly almost unsurpassed in history. Yet it may also be argued, and perhaps more plausibly, that science and discovery change geography, and, just as the discovery of the New World at the close of the fifteenth century ended the strategic and economic all-importance of the Mediterranean, so the discovery of the atomic weapon has ended the all-importance of Suez and the Nile Delta. To this school of thought—in our present dangerous and humiliating position a not unpopular one among British politicians of all parties—Dictator Nasser would appear to have seized only a barren heritage, a strong point no longer, a bunch of grapes sweet only in the past and now sour. Of the precise justice of this argument I have not the scientific knowledge to judge, but I can only add that the lessons of the past suggest that, in the history of human conflict, though weapons have changed, geography, like national character, has remained a comparatively constant factor. The strip of desert between Asia and Africa,

the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, has always, as Caesar and Napoleon saw, been actually or potentially one of the chief keys to the dominion of the world. Little though we may any longer covet it for ourselves, it seems folly to hand it over to our enemies.

Yet, in the triumph of those who see in the British Government's surrender the justification of their own earlier outcry against its actions of last autumn—a triumph as barren to themselves as it is humiliating to the nation—one thing is forgotten. Notwithstanding the charges of ill-faith and duplicity made against him, the then Prime Minister—an inherently honourable and pacific-minded man—took military action against Egypt, not in order to reoccupy the Canal Zone which he had previously, in his passion for peace, relinquished, but because Egypt, unlike Israel, had refused to agree to his eleventh-hour terms for ending the Israeli-Egyptian conflict and neutralising the Canal from its effects. Admittedly, since Israel was technically the aggressor and invader, those terms seemed far harsher to Egypt than to Israel, and difficult, therefore, for Egypt to accept. But, in fact, as Sir Anthony Eden knew, it was not Israel that was seeking to destroy Egypt, against whose homeland in the rich Nile Valley she constituted no conceivable threat, but Egypt that had long been seeking to destroy Israel, had openly resorted to murder and blockade in pursuit of that end, and had for the past three years openly defied the rulings of the United Nations. Faced by the ceaseless proclamation by Cairo Radio of an impending Arab crusade against her and by the flow of Russian arms and aircraft into the Nile Valley and Sinai desert, Israel struck at the desert base from which everyone acquainted with the Middle East knew that the attack on her was to be launched. When Israel anticipated the invasion of her frontiers, it was only a matter of weeks or, at the outside, months before the outbreak, at Dictator Nasser's instance, of a general Arab-Israeli war. Eden was



ANOTHER 32,000-TON TANKER FOR THE BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY: THE LAUNCHING OF *BRITISH COURAGE* AT HEBBURN-ON-TYNE ON MAY 13.

On May 13 the 32,000-ton tanker *British Courage* was launched at Hebburn-on-Tyne. She is the second tanker of this class built for the B.P. Tanker Company to be launched this year. The other 32,000-ton tanker, *British Glory*, was launched in February. The launching ceremony was performed by Mrs. G. W. Dunkley, the wife of an executive director of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

perfectly right in supposing that that conflict would in all probability lead to the outbreak of a third world war, for it seems inconceivable that, if the war had gone against the Arabs, Russia would have remained a passive spectator or, if Israel had been overrun, that the West would not have intervened to save the little State it had created. And, however disastrous in the upshot his swift act of intervention—or, rather, failure to follow it through to its logical end—may have proved to British interests and security, it did at least, for the time being, achieve its ostensible, and real, purpose. It ended—not without help from the Israeli Army—any immediate threat of an Arab invasion of Israel and compelled the United Nations to raise and send a police force to the world's most dangerous trouble-spot. If Britain, as Eden's domestic critics maintain, was incapable of "going it alone," her action and France's shamed others into acting before it was too late. The danger of global war may only have been postponed, but, in the light of the disaster to humanity that such a war will certainly entail, postponement is at least something.



## BEFORE LEAVING FOR DENMARK: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE VISIT HULL.



AT PARAGON STATION: HER MAJESTY RETURNING THE CITY SWORD TO THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMAN HARRY KNEESHAW.



AT THE START OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO HULL: THE QUEEN INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR OUTSIDE PARAGON STATION.



AT HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY: THE QUEEN SMILING AT A YOUNG PATIENT DURING HER TOUR OF THE WARDS.



A GREAT MOMENT FOR THE CHILDREN OF HULL: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE DRIVING ROUND THE RANKS OF MORE THAN 11,000 CHILDREN.



AT HULL UNIVERSITY: THE QUEEN BEING GREETED BY STUDENTS AND OTHERS DURING HER TOUR OF THE UNIVERSITY ON MAY 18.



MAKING THEIR FAREWELLS TO HULL: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH (BACK TO CAMERA) ABOUT TO EMBARK IN THE ROYAL BARGE TO GO OUT TO BRITANNIA.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh spent seven hours touring Kingston-upon-Hull on May 18 before they embarked in the Royal yacht *Britannia* for their State visit to Denmark. The Royal visitors arrived in Hull by train in the morning and were greeted by Lord Middleton, who has been Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire for twenty-one years, the Lord Mayor (Alderman Harry Kneeshaw) and the High Steward (the Right Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P.). The Queen and the Duke then drove to St. Andrew's

Dock, where they saw the Hull trawler *Princess Elizabeth* discharging cod. After visiting Hull University and the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Queen and the Duke had luncheon at the Guildhall with the Lord Mayor and Corporation. In the afternoon they visited King George Dock and, at the East Park, drove in an open car round the ranks of more than 11,000 children. Before embarking in the Royal barge to go out to *Britannia* the Queen and the Duke toured the Wilton House home for aged people.



## AMERICAN TORNADOES AND FLOODS



DEVASTATED BY A TORNADO WHICH KILLED NINETEEN PEOPLE: A VIEW OF PART OF SILVERTON, TEXAS, FROM THE AIR.



AFTER THE TORNADO: WRECKED HOUSES AT SILVERTON. SOME WERE TWISTED OFF THEIR FOUNDATIONS WHILE OTHERS WERE BURST APART.



AT THE HEIGHT OF THE FLOODS: MAIN STREET IN ENID, OKLAHOMA, WHICH WAS TURNED INTO A SWIRLING LAKE OVERNIGHT.

During the first half of May some of the wildest weather of this century caused deaths and widespread damage in the South-Central United States. Thunderstorms, tornadoes and cloudbursts brought devastation to parts of Texas and Oklahoma. On May 15 one of more than twenty tornadoes in Texas struck Silverton, a town of 850 inhabitants, almost all of whom suffered in some form or another. Nineteen people were killed, over sixty injured and some fifty or sixty houses were destroyed or damaged along a path half a mile wide. Meanwhile, cloudbursts in Oklahoma turned the small farming town of Dover, in the north-west, and the wheat-growing centre of Enid, into lakes. Over 12 ins. of rain fell at Dover, where the 350 inhabitants had to be evacuated and three people lost their lives. At Enid, where there were no reports of casualties, almost 10 ins. of rain turned the streets into a lake overnight.

## A "MIRACLE" RESCUE IN THE U.S.

On the night of May 16, a seven-year-old boy, Benjamin Hooper, fell down a 25-ft. shaft which his father had dug (in a search for water) on his property at Manorville, Long Island. He was rescued nearly twenty-four hours later after a parallel shaft had been dug and a tunnel bored through to him. Hope for his survival had almost vanished as he had made no sound or movement for many hours. It is believed that the boy survived his entombment owing to the resourcefulness of firemen, who lowered a pipe down the well and pumped oxygen to the child. After his rescue Benjamin was taken to Bayview General Hospital and put in an oxygen tent. His condition was reported to be "fair to good," although he was suffering from slight pneumonia, and it was thought that he might have broken a small bone in his left arm. The rescue attempts were closely followed by Americans all over the U.S.



DURING THE ATTEMPTS TO REACH THE ENTOMBED CHILD: AN AERIAL VIEW SHOWING (ARROWED) THE SHAFT INTO WHICH THE BOY FELL.



NEARLY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER HE FELL INTO THE WELL: SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BENJAMIN IS LIFTED FROM THE SHAFT ON A STRETCHER.



IN HOSPITAL AFTER HIS ORDEAL: BENJAMIN HOOPER, IN AN OXYGEN TENT, IS VISITED BY HIS FATHER AND SISTER.



## FROM LONDON TO THE PACIFIC: CENTENARIES AND OTHER EVENTS IN THE NEWS.



**BRENTWOOD SCHOOL'S 400TH ANNIVERSARY: BOYS FROM THE SCHOOL, NUMBERING OVER 1000, MARCHING THROUGH LONDON TO A SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**  
On May 16, boys of Brentwood School, numbering over 1000, attended a service in St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of Sir Antony Browne, who founded the school in 1557. A fuller report of this and other of Brentwood School's 400th anniversary celebrations appears elsewhere in this issue.



**CELEBRATING THE THIRTEENTH CENTENARY OF WHITBY ABBEY: THE SERVICE HELD AT THE RUINS ON MAY 13.**

A service was held at the ruins of Whitby Abbey on May 13 to celebrate the thirteenth centenary of the founding of the Abbey. Before the service the Archbishop of York, Dr. Ramsey, took part in a procession through the old town.



**FIRST OPENED TO READERS ON MAY 18, 1857: THE FAMOUS CIRCULAR READING-ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, DESIGNED BY ANTONIO PANIZZII.**

The British Museum Reading Room celebrated its centenary on May 18, and a special exhibition was opened in the King's Library of the Museum to mark this occasion. Illustrating the fascinating history of this most famous of reading rooms, it continues until the end of June.



**TO BE SOLD AFTER TWENTY-SIX YEARS' SERVICE IN THE ANTARCTIC: THE 852-TON FITZROY, BERTHED IN LONDON.**  
After serving for twenty-six years as the only regular sea-link between the lonely Falkland Islands and the south-east coast of South America, *Fitzroy* is being replaced by a new ship and is to be sold. The Falkland Islands form one of the most remote of British colonies.



**THE MEN WHO DROPPED BRITAIN'S FIRST HYDROGEN BOMB: WG. CMDR. HUBBARD AND HIS CREW ENTERING THEIR BOMBER.**  
Britain's first nuclear weapon test took place on May 15, when a "nuclear device"—commonly believed to have been a hydrogen bomb—was successfully exploded high in the air over the Central Pacific. It was dropped by a *Valiant* jet bomber, captained by Wing Commander K. G. Hubbard, seen here entering his aircraft followed by the members of his crew.



**DURING HER TOUR OF THE "YOUTH AT WORK AND PLAY" EXHIBITION AT WIMBLEDON TOWN HALL: PRINCESS ALEXANDRA AT THE SECTION DEVOTED TO NURSING.**

On the afternoon of May 14 Princess Alexandra opened the "Youth at Work and Play" exhibition at Wimbledon Town Hall. This exhibition, arranged by the combined local youth committees, included displays by local firms illustrating the jobs available for young people.



IN commenting on the speech of the Secretary of State for War on May 15, one must aim at using the space for a general review in the way best suited to a weekly publication. Detail should not be allowed to take all the space, as it easily might. Some detail is necessary, but it will be compressed as far as possible. As regards the reshaping of the Army, the most important proposal is the substitution of brigade groups for divisions. Tactically, there is much to be said for it. The psychological objection which has been advanced does not appear sound. Allies who feel uneasy about the process would hardly be taken in or comforted if we created what were, in fact, brigade groups, called them divisions, and pretended that this was what they were. If the pretence were believed, it would be fraudulent.

The detail to be summarised is chiefly that of rearmament. The most important feature is probably the introduction of the *Thunderbird*,

## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD. THE ARMY OF THE FUTURE.

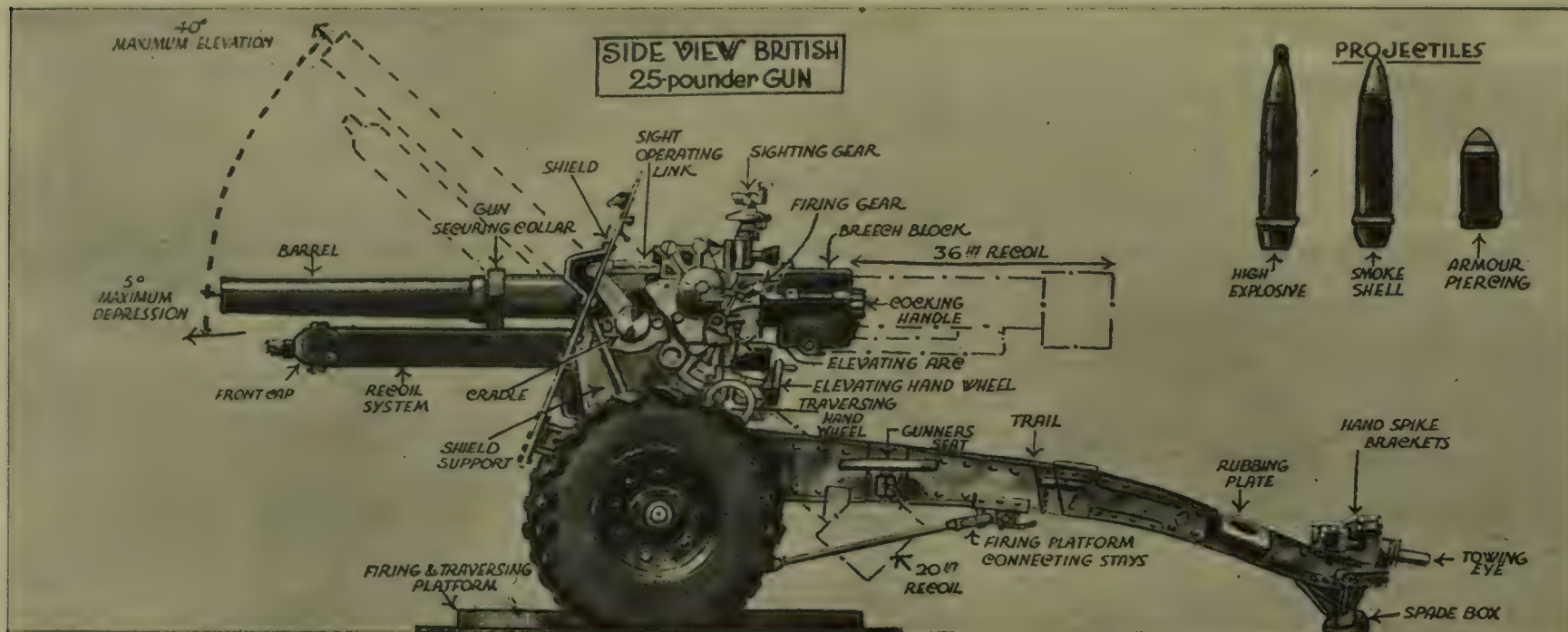
By CYRIL FALLS,

Sometime Chichele Professor of the History of War, Oxford.

We now learn that reductions in strength will make between 5000 and 7000 officers redundant in the fighting forces, of whom over half are expected to be army officers. They will be for the most part majors and lieutenant-colonels. This is a necessary step, and it would be farcical and demoralising to keep "middle-grade" officers without work for them. At the same time, the rank of lieutenant-colonel is now that at which family and educational responsibilities are heaviest. Unless compensation is generous—and I do not mean generous in the view of the Treasury only—young men will become more chary than ever of becoming regular officers. As the cut has to be

and I feel sure more so for long-service men than for those who do only two years. But the former are always inclined to worry about their future in civil life.

The ideals before the Army Council and the General Staff are a small but highly-trained and extremely well-armed force, with the maximum of mobility in terms both of a hundred miles on the ground and a couple of thousand miles in the air. Local mobility is very much a matter of tactics nowadays, because the enemy's means of preventing it are becoming so effective. Long-range strategic mobility is a matter of air power. This is obviously nowadays under a heavy threat, but for the moment there is no reason to suppose that troops cannot be safely carried by air to meet the danger of small wars or, indeed, when there seems to be a risk of a great one. In both cases, however, especially the latter, the best safety precaution is rapidity. A slow air-lift is waste of a modern means of transport.



a ground-to-air missile, which Mr. Hare described as the best. One satisfying reflection on his announcement is that the Army should control such a weapon. It would be wrong to give the R.A.F. a veto on the possession and control of these missiles by another service just because they move through the air. A kindred newcomer is an anti-tank guided weapon which is expected to "see off" heavy tanks. Since two can play at this game, it is considered likely that our heavy *Conqueror* tank will be the last. A new medium tank, superior to its parent the *Centurion*, is, however, to be introduced.

Another innovation is forecast, but, it would appear, for a fairly distant future. The stock field-gun, the 25-pdr., one of the finest and best all-round weapons of any generation of armaments, will be replaced. Coming between it and the *Corporal*, which is a long-range atomic weapon, medium, heavy, and super-heavy guns will eventually have to make way for modern weapons of what is now considered short and medium range. An armoured car, the *Saladin*, will have the hitting power of a medium tank. Some of this may prove rather optimistic. The cost will be very high and might lead to another political intervention in favour of economy.

The composition and strength of the Army of the future is a broader subject, and in some ways more speculative still. As everyone now knows, the objective is a volunteer professional force. The "normal" engagement will be twenty-two years. Though it is called normal, this does not mean that such a period will normally be served. An opportunity to "break" the engagement has, of course, to be given, but it will not, except in special cases, be as early as after three years. The men who did three years were mostly those who, knowing they had two to do anyhow for their National Service, thought they might as well add one year and reap the advantages which went with it. When National Service is abolished this consideration will no longer apply, but unless greater advantages are substituted, it will be much harder to get recruits.



DOOMED TO BE REPLACED IN A FEW YEARS' TIME: THE 25-POUNDER FIELD-GUN, WHICH CAPTAIN FALLS DESCRIBES AS "ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST ALL-ROUND WEAPONS OF ANY GENERATION OF ARMAMENTS." In presenting the Army Estimates to the House of Commons on May 14, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. John Hare, revealed that the 25-pounder field-gun would in a few years have to be replaced by a weapon of greater range and versatility. The 25-pounder has for nearly twenty years been a "wonderful weapon" and still has some years of efficient service ahead of it. Artillery of the future will include the new field-gun, the *Corporal* long-range tactical nuclear guided-missile, and other weapons which will replace the present medium, heavy and super-heavy guns. From a drawing by G. H. Davis reproduced in our issue of September 5, 1942.

made, it should not be made too small out of sentimentality. Otherwise the block at the stage of major, heavy in some cases now, will become worse.

I do not want to be a wet blanket. I have, however, watched a number of recruiting campaigns and the introduction of various incentives, and the experience inclines me to the opinion that the finding of suitable officers and a sufficient number of voluntarily enlisted rank and file is the toughest problem. It is by no means all a problem of pay or similar material advantages. Most regular officers seek their commissions and most regular soldiers enlist because a military career attracts them strongly. It is often highly attractive,

In previous articles I have expressed serious doubt as to whether the projected reductions in the British service were not too drastic, especially as regards other than thermo-nuclear wars. It is to be noted, by the way, that Mr. Hare throughout his speech was inviting his hearers to contemplate small wars. In this article I have not ventured to say that the Army will get what it is seeking, though I hope my hesitations are not warranted. These are fairly large qualifications, involving both theory and practice. Having made them, I can say with a clear conscience that the exposition to the House of Commons was interesting and that the ideas behind it are bold, original and intelligent.

The new developments in British defence policy have, in general, met with an unfavourable reception abroad. This, however, has been particularly concerned with Continental defence. Our allies do not take an equal interest in our more domestic affairs and may not study Mr. Hare's outline of the future of the Army as closely as they have the subject of our contribution to N.A.T.O. Yet the two are closely linked. The efficiency and fire-power of the Army is a factor of the highest importance in this contribution. Those most critical of the whole policy—and I am not the least—must admit that a striking effort has here been made to do something which is always the hardest task in military peace-time preparation: to keep up to date and avoid creating forces for situations which no longer obtain. Even now we cannot be sure we are on the right track, and, as I have pointed out, the cost factor may easily get out of control. Mr. Hare said frankly that the savings of this financial year were not likely to be equalled in future years. One feature of the programme which I have not mentioned is that of living on the hump, which is legitimate for a spell, but ought not to go on till there is no hump left. Politicians are too apt to say, "Oh, just tie the things together with string for another year and then we'll see." We shall see how these things work out. Meanwhile, given the restrictions within which they have worked, nobody can say that the Secretary of State and his advisers have done a bad job.



## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—I.



**THE NETHERLANDS.** NEARING COMPLETION AT VELZEN: THE ROAD TUNNEL UNDER THE NORTH SEA CANAL WHICH WILL LINK THE TWO HALVES OF NORTH HOLLAND.



**GERMANY.** BEGINNING WITH THE ROOF! A ROOF-HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS WHICH WAS SHOWN AT THE MUNICH ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

If you can't afford to build a complete house, why not just have the roof? This is the idea behind the Ludowici roof-house shown at Munich. Complete in itself, it can easily be added to the prefabricated lower portion when you can afford it.



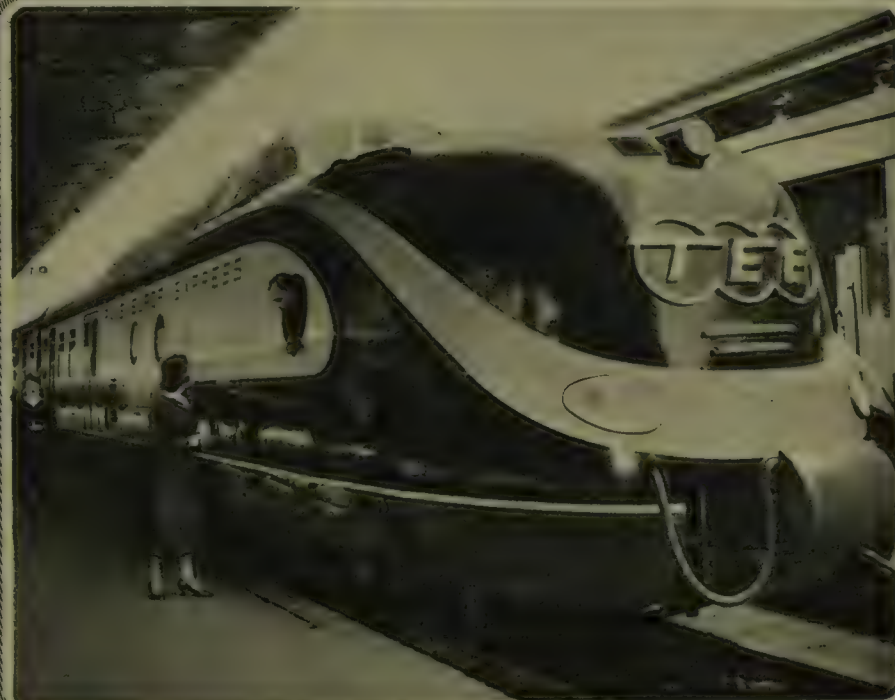
**MONTE CARLO.** THREE BRITISH DRIVERS—ALL UNHURT—INVOLVED IN A MONACO GRAND PRIX TRIPLE CRASH: PETER COLLINS (FOREGROUND) AND MIKE HAWTHORN LEAPING OUT OF THEIR WRECKED FERRARIS AFTER CRASHING.

Soon after the start of the Monaco Grand Prix on May 19, Stirling Moss, who was leading in a Vanwall, left a tunnel too fast and crashed into the protection barrier. He had just leapt clear when Peter Collins raced out of the tunnel and crashed into Moss's car. World champion J. M. Fangio, who won the event, was following close behind, but managed to avoid the two cars. Mike Hawthorn, however, also crashed when coming out of the tunnel. All three drivers were unhurt.



**ETHIOPIA.** AT THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF HARAR AT ADDIS ABABA ON MAY 13: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION APPROACHING THE CATHEDRAL.

The Duke of Harar, second son of the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, was killed in a motor accident on May 12. The Duke, who was thirty-four, was Governor of the Harar Province. He accompanied his father during his State visit to this country in 1954. Funeral services with full military honours were held on May 13.



**PARIS.** A NEWLY-FORMED UNIT OF THE TRANS-EUROPE EXPRESS NETWORK AT THE GARE DE L'EST STATION ON MAY 17: THE TRAIN WILL OPERATE ON THE PARIS TO DORTMUND ROUTE AND WILL TRAVEL AT SPEEDS OF MORE THAN 100 M.P.H.



**DENMARK.** A ROYAL VISIT TO MARK THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DANISH NATIONAL MUSEUM AT COPENHAGEN ON MAY 15: (L. TO R.) QUEEN INGRID, DR. AXEL STEENBERG, DP. AAGE ROUSSELL AND KING FREDERIK LOOKING AT SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.



## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—II.



FRANCE. THE NEW FRENCH LINER, *JEAN MERMOZ*, ENTERING MARSEILLES HARBOUR. *JEAN MERMOZ* IS TO SERVE ON PASSENGER ROUTES TO AFRICA, AND RECENTLY MADE HER INAUGURAL TRIP FROM ST. NAZAIRE, WHERE SHE WAS BUILT, TO MARSEILLES.



EGYPT. THE FIRST BRITISH SHIP TO USE THE SUEZ CANAL SINCE MR. MACMILLAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON MAY 13: *POPLAR HILL* ENTERING THE CANAL. On May 14 *Poplar Hill* entered the Suez Canal at the southern end. She was the first London-registered ship to use the Canal since it was blocked.



CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. A NEW AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBER: THE F-105B THUNDERCHIEF.

It was announced by the U.S. Air Force and by the Republic Aviation Corporation on May 15 that flights of the new fighter-bomber, the F-105B *Thunderchief*, from the Corporation's Farmingdale plant, had commenced. It has been undergoing tests in California.



FRANCE. A FRENCH VERTICAL TAKE-OFF AIRCRAFT, THE *ATAR VOLANT*, MAKING ITS FIRST FREE FLIGHT RECENTLY AT MELUN-VILLAROCHE.

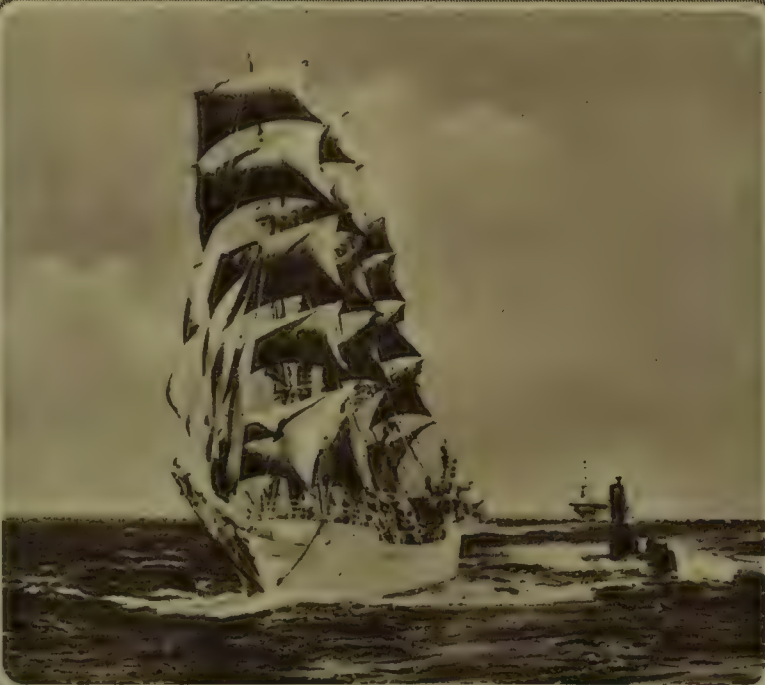
A French vertical take-off aircraft, known as the *Atar Volant*, made its first free flight recently, when it reached a height of about 1500 ft. Previously the machine had been tethered by cables during test flights. The free flight was made at the aircraft engine works at Melun-Villaroche. Other vertical take-off aircraft on which research has been conducted are the British "Flying Bedstead" and the American "Flying Platform."



CHESHIRE. ONE OF TWO AVRO SHACKLETONS WHICH WERE ACCEPTED ON MAY 16 FOR SERVICE WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER AT A. V. ROE AND COMPANY'S TEST AIRFIELD AT WOODFORD, CHESHIRE.



FRANCE. A FRENCH ANTI-TANK GUIDED MISSILE WHICH, IT IS REPORTED, WAS PROVED HIGHLY EFFECTIVE BY THE ISRAELI ARMY IN SINAI. The French anti-tank guided missile known as the SS 10 was used and proved most effective by the Israeli Army in its recent Sinai campaign, it is reported. The missile is said to have a 12-lb. charge and to be extremely accurate.



THE CARIBBEAN. SAIL MEETS SUBMARINE: A SUBMARINE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY DIVES AS THE SQUARE-RIGGED VESSEL *CHRISTIAN RADICH* RUNS PAST HER. FORMERLY A NORWEGIAN TRAINING VESSEL, *CHRISTIAN RADICH* IS NOW A FLOATING FILM STUDIO FOR LOUIS DE ROCHEMONT.



UNITED STATES. BEING LAUNCHED AT GROTON, CONNECTICUT: *SKATE*, A NEW SUBMARINE WHICH IS TO BE NUCLEAR-POWERED. On May 16 the United States submarine *Skate* was launched at Groton. She was built by the electric boat division of General Dynamics and is to be nuclear-powered. Her sister-ship, *Skipjack*, is seen under construction on the left.



## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—III.



**NEW YORK.** AT THE START OF HIS NEW YORK CRUSADE: DR. BILLY GRAHAM ADDRESSING SOME OF HIS CAMPAIGNERS IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

On May 15 Dr. Billy Graham, the well-known evangelist, opened his two-month New York Crusade, during which he will address forty-seven meetings in Madison Square Garden. Dr. Graham considers this crusade as the greatest challenge of his career as an evangelist.



**GETTYSBURG, U.S.A.** DURING A VISIT TO THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD AT GETTYSBURG: FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY (RIGHT) WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery spent the week-end of May 11 as the guest of President Eisenhower on his Gettysburg farm. The two distinguished generals twice visited the famous battlefield, and discussed their theories on the battle fought there in 1863.



**IRAQ.** DURING HIS STATE VISIT TO IRAQ: KING SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA (LEFT) AND HIS HOST, KING FEISAL, AT A RECEPTION IN BAGHDAD ON MAY 13.

It was announced on May 16, which was the final day of his visit to Baghdad, that King Saud had accepted the invitation of King Hussein of Jordan to visit him in Amman. King Hussein had earlier been expected to join King Feisal and King Saud in Iraq.



**VATICAN CITY.** RECEIVED BY THE POPE ON MAY 14: CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI, PRIMATE OF POLAND (SECOND FROM LEFT, STANDING NEXT TO HIS HOLINESS).

Cardinal Wyszyński, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, arrived in Rome on May 7 to be invested by the Pope with the red hat and ring for which he should have gone to Rome in January 1953, but was prevented by political circumstances in Poland.



**INDIA.** BEING SWORN IN FOR HIS THIRD TERM AS PRESIDENT OF INDIA: DR. PRASAD (RIGHT) AT THE CEREMONY IN NEW DELHI ON MAY 13.

On May 6 Dr. Prasad was elected to his third term as President of India. On May 13 he was sworn in as President before the assembled Houses of Parliament in New Delhi. He himself administered the oath of office to the Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, who had also been re-elected.



**INDIA.** DURING THE INDIAN MUTINY CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS IN DELHI: MR. NEHRU, CENTRE, POINTING TO AN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE MUTINY.

One of the chief events of the official celebrations in Delhi on May 10 of the centenary of the Indian Mutiny was the presentation to the Indian President, Dr. Prasad, of an official history of the Mutiny. The history, seen above on the salver, is by Dr. S. N. Sen, and entitled "1857—a History of the Struggle."



## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—IV.



**COLOMBIA.** CROWDS OUTSIDE THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING IN BOGOTA ON MAY 10, AFTER THE DICTATOR, GENERAL ROJAS, HAD RELINQUISHED THE PRESIDENCY. Gen. Rojas, who gave up the Presidency of Colombia on May 10 after nearly four years of dictatorial rule, arrived with his family in Madrid on May 13, where he was given political asylum. The Colombian Embassy in Madrid announced that he had voluntarily relinquished the Presidency.



**WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.** FOUR PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND FIVE INJURED WHEN SCAFFOLDING AND A VERANDAH CRASHED INTO THE STREET FROM THIS BUILDING. When scaffolding collapsed recently from the front of a building in Lambton Quay, Wellington, four people were killed in the wreckage. Many people were trapped and five injured.



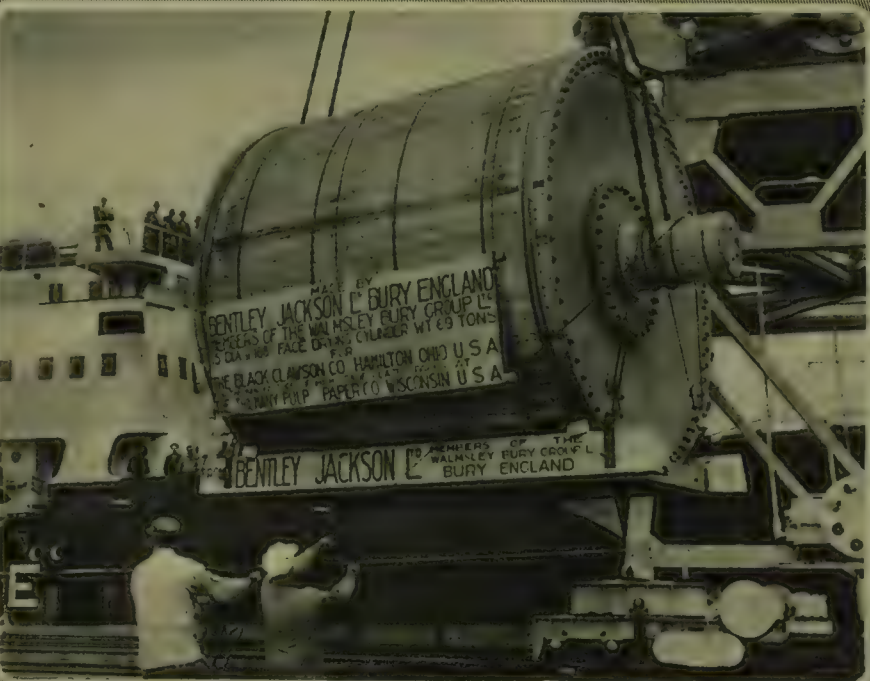
**NEW YORK CITY.** WITH A WALKING ESCORT, PRESIDENT NGO DINH DIEM OF VIETNAM DRIVING THROUGH NEW YORK. On May 8 President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam arrived in Washington by air for a two-week visit to the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower; and was welcomed at the airport by President Eisenhower himself, as a "free world leader who had shown the greatest of courage."



**NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, U.S.A.** THREE AMERICAN PILOTS DISPLAYING COINS THEY HAD FLOWN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC FROM ENGLAND. On May 13 three American *Super Sabre* fighters flew from England to the United States as part of the celebrations commemorating the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, the first permanent British settlement in the New World. One of the fighters carried a gift of historic English coins.



**WEST GERMANY.** FOUR MILES WHICH COST £2,500,000: A RAISED SECTION OF THE NEW STUTTGART-MUNICH ROAD. During the current improvement programme of German roads, this section of autobahn has been constructed, including a 1115 ft. Todburg Bridge over a 100-ft.-deep ravine. Another viaduct was included in the four-mile section.



**WISCONSIN, U.S.A.** MADE IN ENGLAND FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY: THE SECOND LARGEST PAPER-DRYER OF ITS TYPE EVER TO BE MADE. This 69-ton face-drying cylinder for a Wisconsin paper-making company was made at Bury, Lancs, and is here seen being disembarked from a Great Lakes steamer at the Lake Michigan port of Milwaukee. It will be used in the making of high-grade glazed paper.



**VATICAN CITY.** BEFORE HIS AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE: PRESIDENT COTY OF FRANCE SALUTING THE COLOURS OF THE PAPAL GENDARMES IN THE COURT OF SAN DAMASO. M. Coty, the French President, had an audience with the Pope at the Vatican on May 13. This was believed to be the first time that a Head of the French State had been received in audience by the Pope in Rome since Charlemagne was crowned as first Holy Roman Emperor in 800.



# THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH RETURNS TO CORSHAM; AND OTHER ROYAL OCCASIONS.



PRINCESS MARGARET AT SWINDON: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS TALKING TO A WORKER DURING HER TOUR OF THE CHENEY MANOR FACTORY OF THE PLESSEY CO., LTD. EARLIER SHE VISITED SWINDON GENERAL HOSPITAL.



ABOUT TO TAKE OFF ON HIS FIRST GLIDER FLIGHT: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH WITH MR. PETER COLLIER IN THE COCKPIT OF A SLINGSBY SAILPLANE AT NYMPFIELD, NEAR STROUD.



AT H.M.S. ROYAL ARTHUR AT CORSHAM: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH INSPECTING A MODEL OF THE D-DAY LANDINGS (USED FOR LECTURES) WITH COMMANDER P. D. HOARE.



DURING HIS VISIT TO H.M.S. ROYAL ARTHUR, WHERE HE WAS SERVING AT THE TIME OF HIS ENGAGEMENT TO H.M. THE QUEEN: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TALKING TO CIVILIAN MEMBERS OF THE CATERING STAFF.



AT CORSHAM, WILTSHIRE: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH LOOKING INTENTLY AT A LARGE MAP OF THE DISTRICT.



AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY: THE HON. MABEL STRICKLAND (HONORARY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, MALTA) GREETING THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



IN THE LIBRARY AT THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON: H.M. THE QUEEN WITH SIR ALAN BURNS, WHO WAS GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST (NOW GHANA) FROM 1941-47.

On May 14 the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh met representatives of all the Commonwealth countries when they visited the Royal Empire Society's headquarters in Northumberland Avenue, London. The Queen unveiled a panel commemorating the restoration of the building, which was severely damaged by a bomb during the war.—On the following day, May 15, the Duke of Edinburgh made his first flight in a glider when he visited the Bristol Gliding Club at Nympsfield. The Duke made the flight with Mr. Peter Collier in a Slingsby sailplane. Earlier the Duke had visited the Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, where he had lunched with Mr. Peter Scott and

Group Captain D. Bader, the legless wartime fighter pilot.—On May 16 the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Royal Naval Petty Officers' School, H.M.S. Royal Arthur, at Corsham, Wiltshire. It was a particularly happy occasion for the Duke, for he was on the staff at Corsham at the time of his engagement to the Queen (then Princess Elizabeth) in 1947. Those who knew the Duke ten years ago when he was an instructor at Corsham were delighted by his visit and the opportunity it provided for reminiscences.—On the same day, May 16, Princess Margaret was at Swindon, where she laid the foundation-stone of the Swindon General Hospital and had lunch at the Civic Offices.



# FROM THE STONE AGE TO THE BROCH-BUILDERS IN DISTANT SHETLAND: MEN OF CLICKHIMIN.

IN our last issue we published a reconstruction drawing of Clickhimin Broch, in the Shetland Islands, as it was in the first century A.D., and photographs of the impressive remains as they now are after excavation and preservation by the Ministry of Works, together with an article by Mr. J. R. C. Hamilton, M.A., F.S.A., who was in charge of the work. Those pictures and that article were concerned with the broch tower and the subsequent wheelhouse—in other words, with the history of the islet from about the beginning of this era to the coming of the Vikings in about the ninth century A.D.

Reference was made, however, to the discovery of the earliest buildings on the site, an oval building with cubicles round a central hearth (Figs. 13 and 14); and concerning this building and those which followed until the coming of the broch-builders in about the first century B.C. Mr. Hamilton writes: "This dwelling (Figs. 13 and 14) resembles huts of the same period at Jarlshof, its courtyard plan with sleeping recesses or cubicles round a central hearth being of great antiquity. There is evidence to suggest that it was introduced into the islands during the Late Stone Age (2000-1800 B.C.) by colonists who erected great megalithic tombs in honour of their dead. Ultimately, the plan can be traced back to the East Mediterranean, where so many facets of the megalithic cult originated. This farmstead, set within a yard wall, underwent many alterations, a byre being added and the



FIG. 6. BONE AWLS AND PIERCERS, FOUND INSIDE THE RINGWALL AND DATING FROM THE TIME OF THE IRON AGE FARMERS, BEFORE THE BROCH-BUILDERS.

FIG. 7. A GROUP OF FINELY-MADE BONE PINS, DATING FROM THE 1st AND 2nd CENTURIES A.D.



FIG. 10. AFTER RECENT EXCAVATIONS, AT THE FOOT OF THE RINGWALL (LEFT) CAN BE SEEN THE REINFORCED BREAKWATER AND (BEYOND) THE CRESCENT-SHAPED LANDING-STAGE.

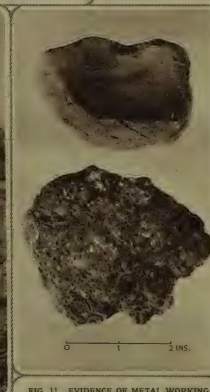


FIG. 11. EVIDENCE OF METAL WORKING AT CLICKHIMIN: (ABOVE) A FRAGMENT OF A CLAY CRUCIBLE AND (BELOW) A LUMP OF IRON SLAG. A NUMBER OF SIMILAR FRAGMENTS HAVE BEEN FOUND.



FIG. 3. THE BROCH, BLOCKHOUSE AND RINGWALL OF THE CLICKHIMIN OUTSKIRT OF LERWICK. IN BRONZE AGE TIMES THE ISLET (NOW A PENINSULA) IN THE BLUE WATERS OF THE LOCH ON THE LOCH WAS OPEN TO THE SEA, BEYOND THE ROAD.



FIG. 8. THE DEFENSIVE APPROACH TO THE BROCH: THE ENTRANCE TO THE RINGWALL LEADING TO THE ENTRY AND PASSAGE OF THE BLOCKHOUSE. BEYOND CAN BE SEEN THE BROCH.

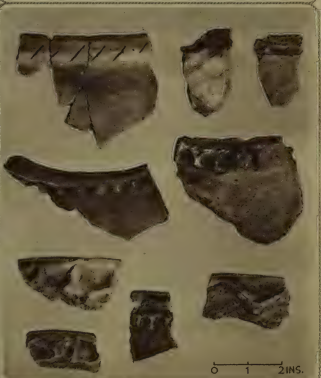


FIG. 12. A NUMBER OF RIM FRAGMENTS OF LARGE COOKING-POTS, SHOWING THE DECORATED NECKBANDS TYPICAL OF THE POTTERY INTRODUCED BY THE BROCH-BUILDERS.

of the older settlement. At both sites they erected a large stone blockhouse within the entrance to their forts (Fig. 8). These blockhouses, rectangular in plan with a central passage and two mural chambers, contained a number of features found in the later broch towers. At Clickhimin, a projecting stone course along the rear face suggests the presence of a wooden platform, access to which was obtained by ladders and from which the wall-walk along the top of the blockhouse could be reached, dominating the entrance through the encircling ringwall. Later the wooden ladder platform was replaced by a stone staircase at the west end of the blockhouse. Inside the ringwall extensive traces were found of pent-houses and sheds, fragments of the original turf and timber roofs being recovered from above the cobbled floors. From these deposits, hones, pounders, pebble-counters, beads, lamps and bone awls (Fig. 6) were recorded, together with fragments of wooden barrels, staves, pegs and pottery (Fig. 5). Towards the end of this period a major disaster threatened the fort-dwellers. Owing to the formation of a storm spit (Fig. 3) damming the outlet of the loch, the water-level rose several feet, undermining the ring defences. Hastily, the men repaired the wall and dragged large boulders into place to form a breakwater along [Continued below, centre.]



FIG. 13. THE OLDEST BUILDING ON THE CLICKHIMIN ISLET: THE BRONZE AGE HOUSE, WITH CENTRAL HEARTH AND CUBICLES, WITH PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE FOREGROUND AND SECONDARY ENTRANCE AT BACK.

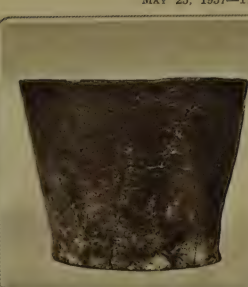


FIG. 4. A STRAIGHT-SIDED BUCKET POT OF THE WHEEL-HOUSE PERIOD—I.E., BETWEEN THE FIRST CENTURY A.D. AND THE COMING OF THE VIKINGS.



FIG. 5. A FINELY-MADE COOKING-POT OF THE PERIOD OF THE RINGWALL, BEFORE THE BROCH-BUILDERS—RECONSTRUCTED FROM FRAGMENTS.

Continued.]

entrance changed from the south to the north end of the building (Fig. 13). Several of the sleeping recesses were walled up when the dwelling changed hands and was occupied by a farmer whose household used sharp-shouldered or carinated pots of the type common among the Iron Age A farmers of southern Britain in the fifth-fourth centuries B.C. Fragments of these vessels were found in the refuse concealed by the stone blocking. The farmer was followed by a larger group of immigrants who apparently found these earlier settlers formidable opponents in the struggle to control the islands. The newcomers, however, were well versed in the construction of defence works, and they immediately set about the building of a massive ringwall round the islet. Across the bay from Jarlshof they constructed a promontory fort on a bleak headland, thereby controlling the sea approaches and causing the abandonment [Continued below, left.]



FIG. 9. INSIDE THE BROCH TOWER, SHOWING THE REMAINS OF THE WHEELHOUSE BUILT INSIDE IN THE LATER STAGES. THE DOORWAY AT THE BACK LEADS TO THE CHAMBER IN THE BROCH WALLS.

Continued.] the base of the ringwall (Fig. 10). They raised the paved floor of the main entrance to stem the influx of water and later added a landing stage with stone-faced quayside for small boats. Conditions inside the wall must still have been unpleasant, however, and an inner defence ring was started behind the blockhouse. This was never completed, because new arrivals, bringing with them the characteristic neckband ware (Fig. 12) and a large assemblage of bone tools, decided that a tower was required. The broch-builders had come to Clickhimin.



FIG. 14. ONE OF THE CUBICLES OF THE BRONZE AGE HOUSE (FIG. 13) AFTER IT HAD BEEN CLEARED OF BLOCKING STONES DATING FROM IRON AGE TIMES, AND SHOWING THE UPRIGHT KERBING.





## IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN.



THE question of the personal likes and dislikes among gardeners of the plants and flowers which we grow, or refuse to tolerate, is an interesting, but, I suppose, perfectly natural phenomenon, like madness in its widely varying forms and degrees.

I have known people who hated all double flowers; others who detested all variegated foliage, whether gold or silver variegated, and yet others to whom all plants of hybrid origin were sheer poison—if they happened to know that they were hybrids, which is not always an easy matter. Who, for instance, could tell that *Narcissus* "Queen of Spain," surely one of the most perfectly proportioned and beautiful of all daffodils, was a hybrid, unless he happened to know his narcissus history. But it is a natural hybrid, which has occurred in the wild state in its native Pyrenees. I can imagine an anti-hybrid fanatic worshipping "Queen of Spain" growing in his garden under false pretences for the best years of his life. Yet what, one may wonder, would be his reactions if, in his declining years, he discovered that his lovely treasure was a hybrid, a bastard? Would he instantly turn against it? Would he decree that no more should it darken his door—or garden gate—and consign the offending bulbs to the compost heap? It's all very difficult, and all very sad when some horticultural phobia as virulent as any religious mania or virus disease takes charge of some otherwise good gardener. These three states, doubling in flowers, variegation in foliage, and hybridity, seem to be responsible for more mass-hysterical phobes than any other garden developments.

I confess, however, that I have my own strong dislikes among plants and flowers, though I would probably find it difficult to explain their whys and wherefores. I have never liked schizanthus. Perhaps it is the flimsy material of which the flowers are made, together with their muddled colours. And the bigger and the better the plants are grown, as at Chelsea Flower Show, for instance, the more hurriedly and firmly I pass on to something else—the cool ferns and waterside plants of Perry's exhibit for preference. When plant-collecting in the Chilean Andes, I came upon schizanthus growing wild, at an altitude of about 9000 ft., and according to the anti-hybrid doctrine the wild, uncultivated species should have been more beautiful than their plutocratic, over-fed, bastard relatives of Chelsea. Perhaps they were, though to me they remained in the same category as the notorious Dr. Fell, and I had to toil up to an altitude of some 12,000 ft. before I reached regions which were free of these so-called "Poor Man's Orchids."

It would seem that many of our likes and dislikes among beautiful things, plants and flowers included, are largely or wholly illogical, a question of period and fashion; and the dislike of variegated foliage, whether gold or silver, is one of the most prevalent of all garden phobes, and often the most illogical. Folk who profess to hate gold-variegated foliage protest that the variegation is a disease. Yet they rave about the "glory of autumn tints" among trees and

### GOLD AND SILVER.

By CLARENCE ELLIOTT, V.M.H.

shrubs. What, then, are the reds and golds of autumn but the final manifestation of the death of at least a part of the trees, if not from actual disease, at any rate something very near it. The golds and the pinks and reds of certain tree leaves in their freshest youth may be admired by the anti-variegationists, but those same colours are considered hideous

when they persist from first to last as variegation.

Well, there it is, it takes all sorts of illogicalities to make a gardening world. Personally I admire both gold and silver variegation in a great many trees and shrubs, especially when tactfully placed with a richly contrasting green background. Perhaps the most well-loved of all variegated trees are the hollies with gold or silver margins to their rich green leaves, especially when cut for Christmas decorations. But the trees themselves lend a delightfully sunny touch to the winter scene especially during the most dreary spells.

Another most effective shrub for providing an encouraging splash of sunshine-gold in winter is *Eleagnus pungens maculata* (aureo-variegata). But the name *Eleagnus* reminds me of a tree specimen which I saw in Majorca. It was growing on the outskirts of the little fishing village of Alcudia Port, an isolated evergreen tree 20 ft. or more high. Its leaves were in no way variegated, and the small flowers though inconspicuous were extremely numerous and scented the air for far around with a delicious aromatic fragrance. I was unable to discover which species of *Eleagnus* it was, which was a pity. I would dearly love to have even a moderate-sized bush of it in my garden. Maybe, however, it depends upon a Mediterranean climate to flower as profusely, and scent the air as powerfully as did that tree specimen at Alcudia Port.

I suppose that the most despised of all variegated shrubs—among superior persons—is the golden privet. But surely it is largely the victim of its long-suffering heroism, living and even flourishing as it does in the most dreary, smoke-stricken town and suburban surroundings. But what a gleam of living, growing, sunny gold it must bring to its co-inhabitants of those sad regions, especially when the front garden hedges begin to push out a forest of fresh young growth in spring. And what a pity that ideas of conventional tidiness ordain that these hedges shall be Eton-cropped just when they are at their freshest best. A single bush of golden privet growing huge and entirely unmutated amid a setting of fresh evergreen can look extremely effective, when viewed from such a distance that you do not realise that it is a golden privet. Of course, if you feel as I do, that qualifying distance is unnecessary.

For the herbaceous border—or for any other spot which might suit it—an extremely handsome and effective hardy herbaceous perennial has recently made its appearance. This is a gold-variegated form of the British wild plant Figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*, which is so often to be found in damp ground by streams and ditches. I obtained a specimen of this last autumn, having read a pleasing account of it, and planted out in a border it now stands about a foot high, and will, doubtless, reach 3 or 4 ft. Already it is a most striking thing with its fine leaves margined with a wide, irregular band of pale gold, surrounding a central green zone.

For those who like this sort of thing it is just the sort of thing they'd like. More than that I will not say, except that already I admire it greatly.



PROBABLY THE MOST STRIKING OF ALL VARIEGATED EVERGREEN SHRUBS: *ELEAGNUS PUNGENS AUREO-VARIEGATA*. THE SPECIES IS A NATIVE OF JAPAN.

Photograph by R. A. Malby and Co.

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To our Readers:—Owing to the late arrival of copy, we regret that Sir John Squire's article has to be held over until next week.



## BRENTWOOD SCHOOL, WHICH THIS YEAR CELEBRATES ITS 400TH ANNIVERSARY.



A GROUP OF SCHOOL PRÆPOSTORS POSING FOR A PHOTOGRAPH OUTSIDE THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE NEW SCHOOL WHICH WAS OPENED IN 1910.



THE HEADMASTER OF BRENTWOOD SCHOOL: MR. C. RALPH ALLISON.

Mr. Allison, the Headmaster of Brentwood, was educated at Caterham School, University College, London, and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. On leaving Cambridge he went as an assistant master to Workop College. From there he went on to Malvern College and later to Stowe School. He was then appointed Headmaster of Reigate Grammar School, and from 1940 to 1945 was Headmaster of Alleyn's School.



A JUNIOR SERVICE IN CHAPEL. THE PANELS AND STALLS ARE IN MEMORY OF OLD BRENTWOODS WHO DIED IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR.



THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL: MIDDLETON HALL, WHICH, WITH ITS LARGE GROUNDS, WAS ACQUIRED BY THE SCHOOL IN 1949.



AN EXAMINATION TAKING PLACE IN THE MEMORIAL HALL, WHICH WAS BUILT IN MEMORY OF OLD BRENTWOODS WHO FELL IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.



WEALD HALL, ONE OF TWO DINING HALLS BUILT SINCE 1945. IN THE BACKGROUND IS A 17TH-CENTURY PAINTING OF THE FOUNDER'S HOME.

Brentwood School was founded in 1557, and a programme of celebrations, described on the following two pages, has been arranged to commemorate the School's 400th anniversary. For many years the school had only one building. To-day, with over 1000 pupils, Brentwood is one of the larger English public schools, and "Old Big School," the original building, which is still in daily use, forms only a small part of the present school buildings. The next addition to the school is to be the new Science block, the foundation-stone of which



A CLASS IN "OLD BIG SCHOOL," WHICH WAS THE MAIN SCHOOL BUILDING FROM 1568 UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THIS CENTURY.

was laid by the Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, Sir Francis Whitmore, on May 4. It is hoped that this valuable new extension will be ready for use early next year. Brentwood provides preparatory as well as more advanced education. The younger boys, between the ages of seven and eleven, attend the separate Preparatory School at Middleton Hall, and after this they normally graduate to the Junior School before going on to the Upper School. In the main school there are six boarding and five day boy houses.





BRENTWOOD SCHOOL: THE OLD SCHOOL, INDICATED IN THE KEY, CAN BE SEEN, AND IN THE FOREGROUND, BETWEEN THE LAWRENCE BUILDING AND THE BEAN LIBRARY, IS THE SITE OF THE NEW SCIENCE BLOCK.

## THE KEY TO BRENTWOOD SCHOOL.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Old House (Junior Boarding).        | 7. Middleton Hall (Preparatory School and Boarding-House).                      |
| 2. New House (Boarding).               | 8. New Gymnasium.   |
| 3. Baden House (Form Rooms and Music). | 9. Swimming Bath.   |
| 4. Masters' Residences.                | 10. Lawrence Building (Form Rooms, Craft Department, Music Room and Talk Shop). |
| 5. Dining Hall.                        |   |
| 6. Master's Residence.                 |   |



## THE KEY TO BRENTWOOD SCHOOL.

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11. New Science School.      | 17. New School.               |
| 12. Memorial Pavilion.       | 18. Cloisters.                |
| 13. Old Gymnasium.           | 19. Chapel.                   |
| 14. Choral House (Boarding). | 20. Old School.               |
| 15. Bean Library.            | 21. School House (Boarding).  |
| 16. Memorial Hall.           | 22. Barnard House (Boarding). |

*Continued.* swimming, and a revue with music entitled "Four Centuries of Entertainment." At the Speech Day Commemoration Service in the school chapel the preacher is to be the Bishop of London, and—appropriate for a school whose Founder was Chief Justice of Common Pleas under Elizabeth I—the guest of honour at the prize-giving will be the Lord Chancellor. To provide a more permanent memorial of the present anniversary there is the new Science School which is now being built out of the Commemoration Fund started by the Governors in 1955. The new building is designed to meet the growing need for scientists and technicians, and is situated between the Lawrence Building and the Bean Library. With a donation of £30,000 from the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools and other gifts the Fund already stands at over £60,000, and it is hoped the urgently needed balance of the cost may be raised by the time the new block is brought into use early next year. As reported on another page, the foundation stone of the new building was laid on May 4 by the Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, Sir Francis Whitmore.



MIDDLETON HALL, THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, ACQUIRED WITH ITS LARGE GROUNDS IN 1949.

St. Paul's for the service. Normally the school makes a pilgrimage each year to the burial place of the Founder. There has been a connection between the school and St. Paul's since 1622 when the school Statutes were drawn up by the then Dean of St. Paul's (John Donne, the poet), the Bishop of London and a kinsman of the Founder. On May 17 the Old Brentwoods' Dinner was held in the Mansion House, thus reviving a custom of the seventeenth century when it was the practice to hold the dinner in one of the City Livery Halls. The celebrations at the School are to be held at the end of the summer term on July 25, 26 and on Speech Day, July 27. There will be a two-day cricket match between the School XI and the Old Brentwoods, displays of gymnastics, fencing, and

*(Continued opposite.)*



ONE OF THE SIX SCHOOL BOARDING-HOUSES: MILL HILL. (NOT SHOWN IN THE DRAWING.)

CELEBRATING ITS 400TH ANNIVERSARY: BRENTWOOD SCHOOL, WHICH WAS FOUNDED IN 1557 BY SIR ANTHONY BROWNE. A VIEW OF THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND THE PLAYING FIELDS.

*Drawn by our Special Artist, Dennis Flanders*



# SCENES OF SCHOOL LIFE AT BRENTWOOD, NOW CELEBRATING ITS 400TH ANNIVERSARY.



MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL SIXTH SEARCHING FOR SPECIMENS FOR THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN RODEN POND.



A SCENE OF SOLEMN CONCENTRATION: A MEETING OF THE SCHOOL CHESS CLUB IN THE BEAN LIBRARY.



A RECENT AND ENTERTAINING ADDITION TO THE PHYSICAL TRAINING EQUIPMENT IN THE GYMNASIUM: THE TRAMPOLINE.



A LESSON IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT, WHERE MANY OF THE POSTERS AND PROGRAMMES FOR SCHOOL EVENTS ARE PRINTED BY THE BOYS.



A LESSON IN ARCHERY: MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL CLUB LISTENING ATTENTIVELY TO THEIR MASTER.



BOYS OF THE R.A.F. SECTION OF THE CADET FORCE PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT OF THE SCHOOL'S GLIDER.

According to the School's ancient statutes, pupils at Brentwood were to be taught "Virtue, Learning and Manners." Since 1622, when the statutes of Brentwood School were drawn up, the academic side of the school curriculum has been modified to suit changing conditions, and a great number of new activities have been introduced at the school. Boys now have a very wide choice in the sphere of athletics and games, and can get instruction

in subjects as diverse as gliding, printing and archery. With the widening of school activities and increasing numbers of pupils there have been corresponding changes in the School itself. Some sixty acres of playing-fields have been acquired, and in 1910 the New School was opened. Besides new classrooms, laboratories, a workshop, squash courts, two gymnasias and other facilities have been either added or acquired.



## GLASS ENGRAVING AS A FINE ART: WORKS BY LAURENCE WHISTLER.



PRESENTED BY THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE DURING THE STATE VISIT: GOBLETS ENGRAVED WITH (L. TO R.) A FRENCH LANDSCAPE SHOWING VERSAILLES BY MOONLIGHT; A COMMEMORATIVE INSCRIPTION IN FRENCH; AND AN ENGLISH LANDSCAPE SHOWING WINDSOR CASTLE AND ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

FOR many years Mr. Laurence Whistler has been recognised as the leading contemporary designer and engraver on glass in this country, and he was commissioned by the Queen to engrave three glass goblets which she presented to M. Coty, President of the French Republic, during the State visit to France. The goblets, shown on this page, were each 9 ins. high and made to the engraver's design by James Powell and Sons (Whitefriars), Ltd. The goblets were presented in a lantern cabinet designed by Mr. Whistler and made in English walnut. We also show on this page three glass goblets recently given to Trinity College, Oxford, by the newly-formed Trinity Society, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the College. They are also the work of Mr. Whistler, who engraved views of the Garden Quadrangle and the Chapel interior. The Latin inscription on the centre goblet was composed by Mr. Thomas Higham, the Public Orator. These glasses were also made by James Powell and Sons to the engraver's design.

(Right.) BELIEVED TO BE THE LARGEST SHEET OF ENGRAVED GLASS IN EXISTENCE: A SCREEN DESIGNED BY MR. LAURENCE WHISTLER, SHOWING THE NEW YORK SKYLINE, IN A NEWLY-OPENED BRANCH OF THE HANOVER BANK OF AMERICA IN BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON.



RECENTLY GIVEN TO TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, BY THE NEWLY-FORMED TRINITY SOCIETY: THREE GOBLETS ENGRAVED BY MR. LAURENCE WHISTLER, WITH (L. TO R.) A VIEW OF THE GARDEN QUADRANGLE; A LATIN INSCRIPTION COMMEMORATING THE COLLEGE'S 400TH ANNIVERSARY; AND THE CHAPEL INTERIOR.





THE appearance at Sotheby's in October last of a considerable quantity of porcelain made at the little-known and short-lived factory which was managed by William Littler at Longton Hall, in Staffordshire, from 1750 to 1760, obviously called for comment at the time. The collection consisted in the main of a series of bowls in the shape of cabbages and other vegetables and plates moulded with mulberry leaves, and so forth, and



FIG. 1. AN EARLY EXPERIMENTAL PIECE OF LONGTON HALL: A WHITE PORCELAIN ("SNOWMAN FAMILY") TAPER-HOLDER IN THE FORM OF A PHEASANT. (Height; 7½ ins.)

had been bought thirty or forty years ago at Salisbury for £46. I was not aware of this at the time and was in any case writing about it a fortnight before the sale took place; by the time it was over, the original £46 had turned into just over £10,000. It was a thoroughly joyful occasion for all concerned, the moral of which—if there is a moral—is presumably: "Buy to-day what interests you in the hope that it will interest others a lot more later on." So much about filthy lucre; let us turn our thoughts to higher things.

Longton Hall has been a puzzle for at least half a century, and what is now known about it is the result of the labours of many investigators. Dr. Bernard Watney has carried the enquiry a step—no, several steps—further by discovering hitherto unknown documents and by excavations on the site of the factory itself. The result of all this activity is now to be read in a Faber Monograph,\* while the British Museum has filled a case in the King Edward VII Gallery with a special display of its own pieces, together with a few fragments dug up on the site. Apparently one or two amateur "digs" had been attempted before Dr. Watney was able to begin operations in a professional manner; I gather that in this instance no great harm was done, but it is perhaps worth suggesting that if and when a site of some archaeological interest has been identified, it might be as well if it could be scheduled without delay. Untrained enthusiasts can easily destroy valuable evidence and—the animal called Man being so very odd—there is always the remote possibility of a hoax, as witness the Piltdown skull episode.

\* "Longton Hall Porcelain." By Bernard Watney. With four colour and eighty monochrome plates. (Faber and Faber; 45s.)

## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

By FRANK DAVIS.

### MORE ABOUT LONGTON HALL.

Two main points seem to emerge. First, the "finds," such as they were, confirm the deductions made in the past. Secondly, the author's documentary researches throw new light not merely upon the history of the Longton Hall factory, but indicate the way in which other factories were probably financed, for, unlike the famous porcelain centres of the Continent, the English factories were not under kingly or ducal patronage, but were modest private enterprise undertakings which existed only so long as they could pay their way. We know next to nothing about Bow, scarcely more about Chelsea; we know a good deal, though not everything, about Worcester. Now, thanks to very bright detective work, we know quite a lot about this obscure Staffordshire factory.

As long ago as 1933, Mr. A. J. B. Kiddell discovered two advertisements in Aris's *Birmingham Gazette* of the year 1760, in which the names of two hitherto unknown proprietors appeared, Robert Charlesworth and Samuel Firmin. Dr. Watney began his search from this point and, drawing a bow at a venture, opened the London Telephone Directory. There he found no fewer than twenty Firmans. Presumably invoking that nice, serious young woman, Clio, the Muse of History, he visited the first of that name on his list, Mr. Jack Firmin, managing director of a firm of button-makers, discovered that to-day's Mr. Firmin had an ancestral Samuel in the same business, and that there were two old deed-boxes in the cellar. In one of these, by an extraordinary chance, he found two original Longton Hall indentures! It was as simple as that.

This is no place in which to give the whole story as revealed by these documents—it must suffice to note that they provide a new name, William Jenkinson, as one of the first proprietors, that Jenkinson dropped out, that Charlesworth came in with more finance in 1755, and that Littler's wife, Jane, was paid one guinea a week for her services in the management of the factory, together with much other detailed information—exactly the kind of information which brings the business to life. Littler and Jane promise "to

The modest little exhibition at the Museum is, of course, very choice indeed, with the emphasis on the figures rather than on the useful wares. Pride of place is given to the equestrian figure of the Duke of Brunswick, by general consent the factory's masterpiece (Fig. 3), as lively a piece of modelling as one could wish, in which, as the author points out, the influence of Meissen has been well digested. It can be dated with something like accuracy, for the Duke—a pretty boy,



FIG. 2. COVERED IN THE MOST BRILLIANTLY COLOURED FLOWERS: A LONGTON HALL PORCELAIN VASE OF c. 1755. (Height; 14½ ins.)

as befits a fairy-tale porcelain fantasy and not in the least resembling his real self—is wearing the Garter with which he was invested on August 16, 1759, after the Battle of Minden. It is, then, one of the last, as well as one of the finest, of the figures to be made at Longton Hall, before Charlesworth, tired of losing money, closed the place down in the following year.

From the early experiments there are some so-called "snowman" pieces, of which Fig. 1, the taper-holder in the form of a pheasant, is an example, and some rare and interesting salt glaze figures, one of which can be compared with its twin in porcelain. I imagine, though, that the majority of visitors who are not already familiar with the range of the factory's output will be struck most of all by the very special quality of "Littler's blue," which Dr. Watney rather surprisingly labels garish. It is suggested that the cobalt for this may have come from the Derbyshire mines. I should have thought the adjective could have been more reasonably applied to the confection of Fig. 2, the vase crammed with the spoils of the whole garden and with everything that could not be stuffed in the aperture stuck on to the exterior; a dextrous *tour de force* no doubt, but surely blowzy.

The excavations unearthed numerous wasters under the cobbled courtyard of the stables and no doubt many more will be found. They include salt-glaze fragments, proof that Littler manufactured earthenware at Longton as a sideline to porcelain, and many porcelain fragments which confirm conclusions already published in the past. Perhaps I should add that if the book may seem a trifle austere except to specialists, the case at the British Museum containing so many attractive rarities is as gay and as lively as could be imagined.



FIG. 3. THE LONGTON HALL FACTORY'S MASTERPIECE OF FIGURE PORCELAIN: "THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK," MADE IN 1759-60. (Height; 8½ ins.)

These three pieces of Longton Hall porcelain are included in a special display of the British Museum's specimens of pottery and porcelain made at Longton Hall, which is to be seen in the King Edward VII Gallery until October. This display has been arranged to coincide with the publication of the new Faber Monograph—"Longton Hall Porcelain," by Bernard Watney—in which the interesting history of this short-lived Staffordshire factory is traced. Frank Davis writes about the book and the display in his article this week.

employ the utmost application and diligence in the conduct, business and management of the factory"; the books must be available for inspection at all times; the only painter, a certain John Hayfield, is paid one guinea a week—if he neglects his work he can be discharged, but Littler must employ "one painter and no more at the same time."



# THE BARBIZON SCHOOL AND WALTER SICKERT: TWO CURRENT LONDON EXHIBITIONS.



"PLAGE DE VILLERVILLE," BY CHARLES FRANCOIS DAUBIGNY (1817-78): ONE OF THE SEVEN PAINTINGS BY THIS ARTIST IN THE THIRD EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF THE BARBIZON SCHOOL, WHICH CONTINUES AT THE HAZLITT GALLERY, 4, RYDER STREET, UNTIL JUNE 22. (Oil on panel; 15 by 25½ ins.)



"LA CHARRETTE": A VERY POWERFUL DRAWING BY JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET (1814-75), WHO WAS THE LEADING MEMBER OF THE BARBIZON SCHOOL. (Black chalk on paper; 26½ by 19½ ins.)



"LA HUTTE DES CHARBONNIERS": A WELL-KNOWN MASTERPIECE BY THEODORE ROUSSEAU (1812-67). THIS WAS PAINTED IN 1850 WHEN ROUSSEAU WAS BEGINNING TO GAIN WIDESPREAD RECOGNITION. (Oil on canvas; 46½ by 35½ ins.)



"LA FORET DE FONTAINEBLEAU": A WONDERFUL PAINTING OF THE LIGHT AND ATMOSPHERE OF A STORM IN THE FOREST BY NARCISSE VIRGILE DIAZ DE LA PENA (1807-76). (Oil on panel; 23½ by 36 ins.)



"THE COLONNADE, DIEPPE," BY WALTER SICKERT (1860-1942): IN THE SICKERT EXHIBITION WHICH IS AT ROLAND, BROWSE AND DELBANCO'S, 19, CORK STREET, UNTIL JUNE 15. (Oil on canvas; 20 by 16 ins.)



"THE LADY IN THE GONDOLA—MRS. GEORGE SWINTON": A FAMOUS WORK PAINTED BY SICKERT IN 1905-6. (Oil on canvas; 20½ by 16½ ins.)



"FACADE OF ST. MARK'S," A FINE PAINTING BY SICKERT, WHO WAS A PUPIL OF WHISTLER AND WAS MUCH INFLUENCED BY DEGAS. (Oil on canvas; 35½ by 27½ ins.)

In their third exhibition of Barbizon School paintings the Hazlitt Gallery are showing thirty-seven works, of which the great majority are by three artists—Daubigny, Diaz and Rousseau. The most important work in the exhibition is Rousseau's "La Hutte des Charbonniers" (reproduced above)—one of the artist's most successful works on a larger scale. It is very interesting to compare this with the vivid little sketch, "Marais de la Souterraine," on the one hand and with the formal yet effective, "Coucher de Soleil," on the other.

All three are tremendously full of atmosphere in very different ways. The Sickert Exhibition at Roland, Browse and Delbanco's shows many aspects of this artist's work. Among the greatest English artists of the last hundred years, Sickert was a dynamic personality who developed a notable and individual style. Upstairs at Roland, Browse and Delbanco's there is an exhibition of paintings by Paul Delance (1848-1924), one of the most charming of the minor artists working in Paris during this great period of French art.





## WHAT MAKES A THUNDERSTORM? THE MYSTERIOUS PROCESSES WHICH CAUSE THE

The impressive and sometimes awe-inspiring manifestations of thunder and lightning have long roused the curiosity of scientifically-minded people. But even now, over 200 years after Benjamin Franklin, by flying a kite in a thunderstorm, proved the identity of lightning and electricity, scientists can not fully answer the question, "What makes a thunderstorm?" There appears to be little difficulty in explaining thunder, which is the noise of the air disturbance caused by the sudden heating and expansion of the air in the vicinity of a lightning flash. The causes of lightning are more complex, however. The

thunderclouds consist of a number of electrical cells, in which are strong upward and downward draughts of air. The electrical charges are probably generated by means of friction between ice particles in the higher parts of the clouds, and at lower levels, various processes lead to generation of electricity among water droplets and among droplets and ice particles mingling together. The top part of the cloud becomes positively charged and the lower part negatively charged. A strong updraught in the cloud probably initiates an electrical discharge in the cloud, or, in other words, sheet lightning, and

Drawn by our Special Artist, G. H. Davis, with the co-operation of



## "SULPHUROUS AND THOUGHT-EXECUTING FIRES" AND "ALL-SHAKING THUNDER."

a strong downdraught of air in the cloud may cause a discharge to earth, i.e., fork lightning. The visible flash of fork lightning is the effect, not of the primary discharge from cloud to earth, but of a return discharge from earth to cloud which occurs about a twentieth of a second after the primary disturbance starts from the cloud. Following the return discharge there may be similar strokes and three is the average number for a single lightning flash in England. The energy in a stroke of lightning, which leads to such effects as the cleaving of stout oak trees, is often equivalent to that needed

to raise a weight of 500 tons 2 kilometres off the earth. The phenomenon known as St. Elmo's fire takes place when there is an electrical discharge through a pointed object on the earth's surface. Lightning-conductors were yet another discovery of the versatile Benjamin Franklin. Lightning, in spite of its occasional exciting displays, has considerable nuisance value. Apart from damage to property and thunderstorm casualties, it frequently interferes with the distribution of electrical power and with radio communication, and much research is being directed towards overcoming these inconveniences.

Dr. E. T. Pierce, B.Sc., Ph.D., of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



CERTAIN animals seem to get into a scientific backwater. Our knowledge of them has gone so far, after which there is little addition to it with the passing years. Such is the narwhal: so the request that I should deal with it on this page sets something of a task, in the sense that there is little to say about it that has not already been said by authors five or fifty years ago. It is, of course, the oddest of the dolphin family, differing from all other cetaceans in the possession of the enormous spirally-twisted tusk.

The narwhal is essentially an inhabitant of the Arctic seas although there are a few records of strandings on the coasts of Norway, the British Isles and Holland. An adult may measure 13 to 16 ft., exclusive of the tusk. It is grey-white with dark grey or blackish spots on the back, becoming lighter in colour on the flanks and belly. Its nearest relative is the white whale, or beluga. Some old narwhals are almost entirely white. The name itself seems to have some relation to its pallid colouring, the prefix *nar* being perhaps from the Icelandic for a corpse. There is a certain irony in this for the narwhal has been excessively slaughtered for its tusk, which yields a dense, hard white ivory that does not yellow and will take a high polish. In addition, its flesh is said to be particularly palatable and it yields a high-quality oil.

The presence of the tusk, carried by males only, is not the only peculiar feature. There is no dorsal fin, which is represented by a low ridge, an inch or two high and 2 to 3 ft. long about midway between the tail and the tip of the snout. The flippers are small, bluntly rounded and broad in proportion to the length. The head is rounded in front, with a pronounced "forehead." The seven neck vertebrae, which in many whales are fused to form a single mass of bone, are separate in the narwhal.

Little is known about the habits. According to William Scoresby (1789-1867), the famous Arctic explorer, narwhals "are quick, active, inoffensive animals. They swim with considerable velocity. When respiring at the surface they frequently lie motionless for several minutes, with their backs and heads just appearing above the water. They are of a somewhat gregarious disposition, often appearing in numerous little herds of half a dozen, or more, together. Each herd is most frequently composed of animals of the same sex." Their food is mainly cuttlefishes, and although fishes and crustaceans have been found in their stomachs these seem to be subsidiary to the main diet.

M. P. Porsild, writing in 1918, describes narwhals, restricted by the freezing of the ice to bays from which they could not escape, crowding at holes they have made in the ice by using the cushion on the "forehead" and not the tusks. He found the males would rest, or even sleep, with the tusk resting on the ice margining the holes.

The tusk of the narwhal, or sea-unicorn, is the most characteristic feature, and the one inseparable in our minds from the mere mention of the animal's name. The adult of both sexes has a single pair of teeth in the upper jaw, but in the female, with occasional exceptions, both teeth remain concealed throughout life, embedded in the bone of the jaw. In the male it is usually the left-hand tooth which grows out to form the tusk, and this is not infrequently over 8 ft. long, more than half the length of the animal itself, and it

### THE NARWHAL'S TUSK.

By MAURICE BURTON, D.Sc.

may even exceed 9 ft. The tusk has a right-handed spiral. Sometimes both incisors grow out, to form a pair of tusks, and, also infrequently, the right-hand tooth only may be developed into a

narwhal can come to the surface to breathe when the ice forms. This seems to be negated by the account given us by Porsild. A second suggestion is that it is used as a skewer for transfixing animals upon which the narwhal feeds. Apart from the fact that nobody has suggested how such skewered prey is later transferred to the mouth, such an idea leaves the tuskless females at a positive disadvantage. A third notion is that the tusk is used as a rake for obtaining food from the bed of the sea, a most unlikely suggestion since the main diet consists of actively swimming cuttlefishes.

The most-favoured hypothesis is that the tusk is used by the males when fighting for the possession of the females. There are well over half a hundred different kinds of whales, porpoises and dolphins that manage to secure mates without this refined armature, and there is no reason why it is any more necessary to narwhals. There are two more arguments against this view. The first is that within any group of closely-related animals the pattern of behaviour, and especially that concerned with breeding, tends to be fairly uniform. There is no ground for supposing it to be otherwise with the cetaceans, in which event we should not expect the tusk to be used for this purpose. The second argument could be that a male with two tusks should have a distinct advantage in such fights over its unicorn fellows, in which case we could expect natural selection to favour the two-tusked condition. This does not seem to be so in view of the rarity of the two-tuskers.

It might be that the tusk could be regarded as a weapon of offence against enemies. According to Frank Buckland's excerpt from the log of the famous whaling captain, David Gray, a narwhal and a walrus were fighting when they were killed by whalers. The narwhal had much of the blubber on its belly bitten off and it was disembowelled. Gray's view was that the walrus had attacked from below as the narwhal lay sleeping; but this, like so much else we have been discussing, was pure supposition. Against the real killer of the high seas, the killer whales, it is most improbable that a tusk would be an effective weapon.

It would seem that much of the speculation is based upon the finding of narwhals with broken tusks. In the absence of more positive observation, this evidence is virtually valueless. Even if a narwhal occasionally rams a wooden ship and leaves part of its tusk embedded in the timbers, we have no proof of malicious or aggressive intent. Rather, it seems an argu-

ment for looking upon this long tusk as an unwieldy ornament which its wearer cannot always control, for supposing it attacked an enemy in this way, the problem of withdrawing the tusk would be well-nigh insoluble. Possibly, also, the speculations have been influenced by Scoresby's account of seeing narwhals on several occasions, in groups of fifteen or twenty, sporting around his ship, elevating their long tusks and crossing them as if fencing. But if a group of narwhals were sporting at the surface they could hardly give any other

appearance, no matter how innocent their activities. Taking everything into account, there seems to be as much mystery about the significance of the narwhal's tusk as there is about the origin of the legend of the unicorn, to which the narwhal has contributed something.



TUSKS OF THE NARWHAL. THESE TUSKS, ALWAYS TWISTED IN A RIGHT-HANDED SPIRAL, ARE USUALLY BORNE AS A SINGLE TUSK (LEFT), BUT THE SECOND TOOTH, WHICH IS SMALL AND NORMALLY LYING CONCEALED WITHIN THE BONE OF THE JAW, MAY OCCASIONALLY GROW OUT TO GIVE A PAIR OF TUSKS (AS SHOWN, RIGHT).



ONE OF THE DOLPHIN FAMILY: THE NARWHAL, WHICH DIFFERS FROM ALL OTHER WHALES IN HAVING A TUSK. The spirally-twisted tusk of the narwhal is carried by the males only, usually on the left-hand side of the snout. Narwhals inhabit the Arctic Seas, and although their appearance is familiar, very little is known of their habits. The purpose of the tusk is, at the moment, wholly a matter for speculation.

Photographs by Neave Parker, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History).

tusk. Whether the left-hand tusk, a pair, or only the right-hand tusk, is developed they are all grown with a right-hand spiral.

There have been a number of speculations as to the function of the tusk or tusks. One is that it is used as a spear for breaking the ice so that the





NOT JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, NOR ANY OTHER FLORAL ODDITY, BUT PELICAN IN THE DOLDRUMS—THE ARUM-LIKE GAPE OF ONE OF THE BIRDS IN THE STUTTGART ZOO.

Almost the last thing this engaging photograph suggests is the truth—namely, the vast yawn of a pelican as it hopes for a contribution from the spectator ; and the first thing is, of course, one of the more outrageous flowers. Which flower naturally depends on the store of associations available to the beholder. Is it an orchid? Perhaps a cypripedium? Is it an arum lily—or Calla, Richardia or Zantedeschia, as you please, or Pig Lily, as Mr. Clarence Elliott prefers? To a generation grown wise

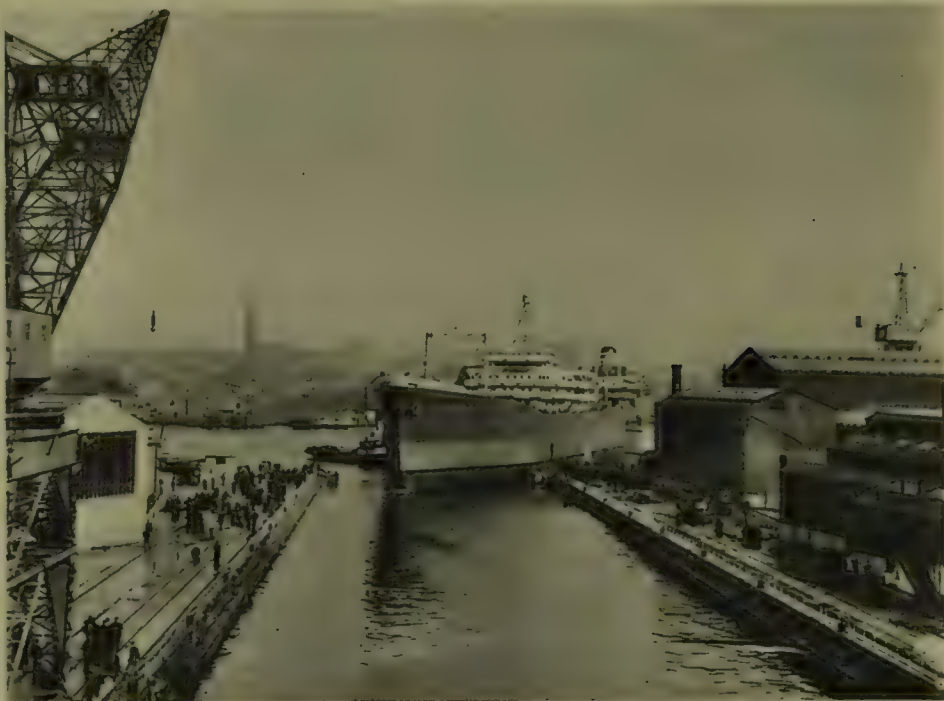
in house plants is it not rather an Anthurium? But surely the first image to most people is the wild arum of the hedgerows, Jack-in-the-Pulpit or Cuckoo-pint? But this last has so many names—a page and a third of them in Geoffrey Grigson's "Englishman's Flora," including Kitty-Come-Down-the-Lane-Jump-Up-and-Kiss-Me—that it is obvious that the wild arum in an English lane has always suggested a host of images. Nearly as many, perhaps, as a gaping pelican in a German Zoo.



## OCCASIONS MILITARY, MARITIME, AERONAUTIC AND ASTRONOMICAL.



EXERCISING THEIR NEW PRIVILEGE: THE 1ST BN., THE PARACHUTE REGIMENT, MARCHING THROUGH ALDERSHOT WITH BAYONETS FIXED. On May 18 the honorary freedom of the borough of Aldershot was conferred on The Parachute Regiment; and after the presentation by the Mayor, the parade marched through the town past General Sir Richard Gale, Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment.



THE FIRST SHIP TO ENTER THE LARGEST DRY-DOCK TO BE BUILT ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST (OPENED ON MAY 14) MOVING INTO THE WALLSEND DOCK. On May 14 the Duchess of Northumberland opened a new dry-dock at the Wallsend yard of Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson Ltd. The dock, which has cost more than £1,000,000, is 715 ft. long and 105 ft. wide at the entrance, taking ships up to 45,000 tons.



THE FIRST MANNED AIRCRAFT PRODUCED IN THE U.K. WITH A ROCKET AS ITS MAIN POWER: THE SAUNDERS-ROE SR-53, WHICH FIRST FLEW ON MAY 16. This mixed power unit experimental aircraft is fitted with a de Havilland Spectre rocket and an Armstrong Siddeley Viper turbo-jet, making it capable of exceptional speed at great heights. The West German Government are reported to be interested in it.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST RADIO TELESCOPE NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION: AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE 250-FT. DIAMETER "DISH" AT JODRELL BANK. This radio telescope now being built near Crewe by Manchester University is claimed to be ten times more powerful than any other radio telescope in existence. Its completion has been delayed by modifications, but is expected this summer.



THE FIRST VISCOUNT AIRLINER DELIVERED TO PHILIPPINE AIR LINES: THE CEREMONY AT WISLEY AIRFIELD, SURREY, ON MAY 14. On May 14 Philippine Air Lines took delivery of the first of the Viscount airliners they have ordered from Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd. in a ceremony attended by the Philippine Ambassador (third from right); and Mr. T. Gammon, Asst. Managing Director of Vickers (second from right).



KNOWN TO THE TROOPS AS THE "FESTIVAL HALL": THE CAFETERIA, THE FIRST OF EIGHT TO BE BUILT FOR THE ARMY, AT GUILDFORD. This cafeteria and cookhouse at The Queen's Royal Regiment Barracks cost £35,000 and replaces one built in 1876. The troops collect their food at a cafeteria counter and eat it in a glass-fronted sun-trap café at small tables. The colour scheme is cream and eau-de-Nil.



## PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE AND EVENTS IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA: SIR JOHN NICHOLLS (RIGHT) PRESENTING HIS LETTERS OF CREDENCE TO PRESIDENT TITO. Sir John Nicholls, the new British Ambassador to Yugoslavia, presented his letters of credence to President Tito in Belgrade on May 16. Sir John was educated at Malvern and Pembroke College, Cambridge, and entered the Foreign Office in 1932. He was formerly British Ambassador to Israel.



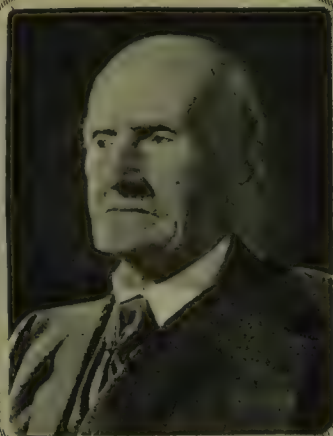
SPECIAL ARTIST OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS: THE LATE CAPTAIN BRYAN DE GRINEAU.

We announce with deep regret the death of Captain Bryan de Grineau. For over forty years his fine architectural and other drawings were well known to our readers. Born in 1883, he served with the R.F.A. in World War I and many of his vivid front-line sketches were published in this paper. He was our Special War Artist during World War II.

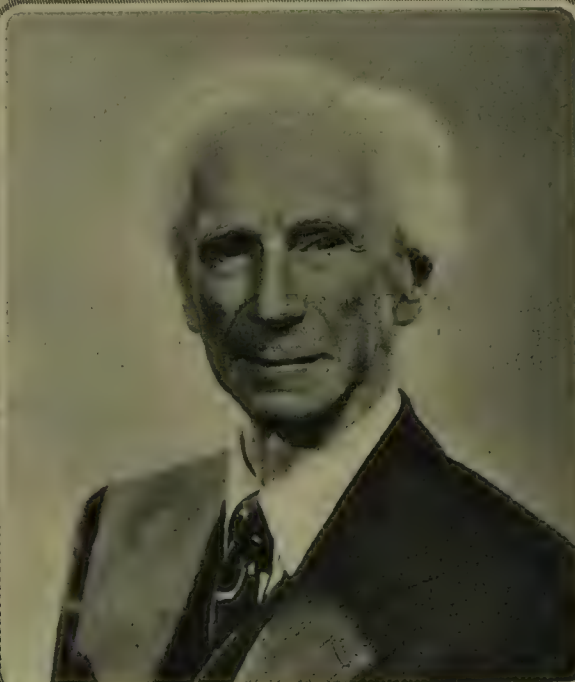


SUCCESSOR TO LORD ISMAV AS SECRETARY-GENERAL OF N.A.T.O.: M. SPAAK IN HIS PARIS OFFICE ON MAY 16.

M. Spaak, the former Belgian Foreign Minister, assumed his duties as Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation at the Palais de Chaillot on May 16. M. Spaak, who was born in 1899, was trained as a barrister and has had a long and distinguished political career in Belgium.



(Left.) A DISTINGUISHED GREEK SCHOLAR DIES: PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY. Professor Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford from 1908 to 1936 and one of the foremost Greek scholars of his time, died at Oxford, aged 91, on May 20. Besides his many books on Greek literature and philosophy, he also wrote on political subjects and was a great advocate for the cause of peace.



AN EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY: EARL RUSSELL, O.M., F.R.S., WHO CELEBRATED HIS EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY ON MAY 18. The distinguished philosopher, Bertrand Russell, who is the third Earl Russell, was born on May 18, 1872. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he is now a Fellow, and in 1908 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was appointed to the Order of Merit in 1949.

(Right.) TO ADVISE ON MIDDLE EAST TRANSPORT: REAR-ADMIRAL SIR M. SLATTERY.

Rear-Admiral Sir Matthew Slattery has been appointed the Prime Minister's special adviser on transport from the Middle East, Mr. Macmillan announced on May 15. Sir Matthew's task will be to direct Government plans for reducing Great Britain's dependence on the Suez Canal.



(Right.) AN AUTHORITY ON CHINESE ART: THE LATE DR. PERCEVAL YETTS.

Dr. Perceval Yetts, who died on May 14, was Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology at London University from 1932 to 1946. He had first studied and practised medicine. He was a specialist on bronzes and jades of the prehistoric period, and among his publications were "Chinese Bronzes" and "Ritual Bronzes of Ancient China."



(Left.) NOMINATED AUSTRIA'S NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR: DR. BRUNO PITTERMANN.

Following the election of Dr. Schaerf as the new President of Austria on May 5, Dr. Bruno Pittermann was nominated the new Vice-Chancellor and was to be officially appointed on May 22. Dr. Schaerf was himself formerly Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Pittermann has also been appointed the new Chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party.



COLOMBIA'S NEW LEADERS: MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY JUNTA WHO HAVE BEEN RULING COLOMBIA SINCE GENERAL ROJAS' DEPOSITION.

The members of the military junta, photographed above, who have been ruling Colombia since the deposition of the dictator, General Rojas, on May 10, are, from left to right: General Rafael N. Pardo, Commander of the Army; Major-General Geogracias Fonseca, Director of Police; Major-General Garbiel Paris, President of the junta; Rear-Admiral Ruben Piedrahita, Minister of Public Works, and Brig.-General Luis C. Ordóñez, Chief of Intelligence.



AT THE CHRISTENING OF LUXEMBOURG'S ROYAL TWINS: FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE PRINCE FELIX, PRINCESS MARGARETHA OF DENMARK AND PRINCE JEAN OF LUXEMBOURG.

The Royal twins, a boy and a girl, who were born to Princess Joséphine-Charlotte, wife of Prince Jean, hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg, on May 15, were christened at Betzdorf Castle on May 18. With the twins, Jean and Margaretha, are Prince Felix, husband of Grand Duchess Charlotte; Princess Margaretha of Denmark and the twins' father, Prince Jean. Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium and Prince Jean were married in 1953, and have two other children.



# ROYAL VISITORS AND OUTSTANDING EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S GREATEST FLOWER SHOW: SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS YEAR'S CHELSEA SHOW.



1. A BELGIAN EXHIBIT OF THE GREENHOUSE POT-PLANTS IN WHICH THEY SPECIALISE: THE GOLD MEDAL DISPLAY BY THE CHAMBRE SYNDICALE DES HORTICULTEURS BELGES. 2. THE GOLD MEDAL ROCK GARDEN BY MR. GEORGE G. WHITELEG, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF ROCK-GARDEN BUILDERS. 3. A ROYAL VISITOR: H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT ADMIRING TULIPS IN THE GREAT MARQUEE. 4. THE DUCHESS EXAMINES MR. HARRY WHEATCROFT'S EXHIBIT OF ROSES. 5. THE FORMAL GARDEN BY RALPH HANCOCK AND SON WHICH WON A GOLD MEDAL. 6. A PLEASING FORMAL GARDEN IN THE MODERN IDIOM BY GILLIAM AND CO., LTD.

This year by completing all the judging on the Monday (May 20), the Royal Horticultural Society contrived to steal from the week an extra half-day of exhibition-time; and the Royal Hospital grounds at Chelsea were opened for the Private View of the Fellows and Associates at 8.30 a.m. on the Tuesday

instead of the usual after-luncheon opening. Owing to the exceptionally mild weather and warm spring plants of all sorts were in an unusually advanced stage for May, and many plants not normally in bloom until after the Chelsea Show (despite the best endeavours of the most skilful cultivators) were seen

7. PLANTED AND STAGED BY THE STAFF OF THE R.H.S. GARDENS AT WISLEY: A FINE ROCK GARDEN. 8. AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF SOUTH AFRICAN PLANTS STAGED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF JOHANNESBURG. 9. T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, ESCORTED BY (CENTRE) THE HON. DAVID BOWES-LYON, PRESIDENT OF THE R.H.S. 10. A CORNER OF THE EXHIBIT OF THE DUTCH FLOWER GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. 11. THE ENTERPRISING POMPEIAN GARDEN (AT THE SCALE OF A THIRD) STAGED BY THE RHYL U.D.C. 12. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT EXAMINING A GUNNERA FLOWER.

there this year for the first time. Among innovations was a large rock garden (using relatively small stone) constructed and planted by the staff of the R.H.S. Gardens at Wisley. There were a considerable number of overseas exhibits, among these being stands from Belgium and Holland, an

exhibit of South African plants from Johannesburg, some orchids from Singapore and some anthuriums from Mauritius. The innovation of last year, the Floral Arrangements Tent, was repeated, and this year the exhibits have shown a considerable advance on last year's high standard.



# THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.

## PARIS FASHIONS.

By J. C. TREWIN.

IT is curious how, when the *avant-garde* theatre shrieks excitedly, the mind returns to Gilbert. Or is "curious" the word? It is simply that Gilbert knew always how to puncture pretence in a few lines: one goes to him naturally when the pretentious inflates itself, asking to be pricked. Certainly he wears much better than the stuff that the shock-troops of the stage cry up, and then drop as they thrust on towards something newer.

There is a line in a Drinkwater poem, "In babble-mouth were clean forgot," and that, too, slips back to me when I am wondering about the latest catchwords. Still, there is one babble-mouth dramatist with a charming frenzy of his own. I go now with expectation (though I detested the first play of his I saw) to any work by Eugene Ionesco, the Rumanian-Parisian writer. True, he will stand on his head far too resolutely. His work has *longueurs* during which he seems to be writing at large while he thinks of something to say. And often, when he says it, it does not seem to be of earth-tossing importance. But he has a genuine wild sense of humour and fantasy: he is less tortured than some of his colleagues, and lines that flit into the mind while one listens to him do not come, inevitably, to disparage.

If, at the Royal Court Theatre the other night, I thought instinctively of Bunthorne's "Then let me own I'm an æsthetic sham," that was because Ionesco—one cannot help feeling it—sometimes laughs up an ample sleeve. His play, "The Chairs," at present forms part of a double bill with a fantasy, "The Apollo de Bellac," by Giraudoux. The night, I gathered, annoyed the owner of one needlessly strident voice upstairs. "How precious can you get?" he shouted as George Devine came forward to make a curtain-speech at the première. This objector had chosen the wrong occasion. "The Chairs" is much too long; but I may remember it for both some touching passages and some moments of feverish extravagance. Ionesco's "The Bald Prima Donna," which we met at the Arts last year, was a "parody of conversation," designed to show that people cannot communicate with each other because language has become meaningless. In "The Chairs" communication is again hopelessly distorted; even so, the venerable husband and wife, talking, talking, talking, do manage to summon, in their last hours, wraiths of everyone they have known, or wanted to know. It is our own ill-fortune if we can see nothing but rank upon rank of empty chairs.

Here, for a while, it is almost as if Ionesco were collaborating with the late and endeared Ruth Draper and her "company of characters." This is especially so when the doorbell rings mysteriously, and the first few visitors—seen by none but the old people—enter and have to be built up in our imaginations. The wraiths represent much that the couple have looked for in their lives; here are their buried hopes and fears and ambitions and regrets. Later, all is in frenzy as the old people marshal their unseen guests, including the Emperor (it is a real theatrical stroke when the long double doors at the back glide apart to admit his invisible Majesty). The gathering, it seems, is to hear the old man's message to the world, the accumulated wisdom of his life; and, wonder of wonders, a Public Orator does arrive to deliver the message. Looking like Death at his own funeral, this creature is inarticulate. It does not matter because, by then, the old people have drowned themselves. They have lived—almost one says "naturally"—in what appears to be a high tower in the middle of a lake.

It is the wildest stuff, and it runs on and on. It can also be queerly touching, and there is an intensely funny scene when

most of the guests turn up at once, the doors are flickering open and shut, the doorbell is ringing a peal, and Joan Plowright and Mr. Devine are breathlessly, furiously, excitedly occupied. Legend holds that a drowning man sees his life flit by before he goes under. In a way, that describes this piece:



"THERE IS AN ENCHANTING LITTLE PORTRAIT BY HEATHER SEARS": "THE APOLLO DE BELLAC," A SCENE FROM THE PLAY BY GIRAUDOUX WITH (L. TO R.) AGNES (HEATHER SEARS), THE MAN FROM BELLAC (RICHARD PASCO) AND THE COMMISSIONAIRE (JOHN OSBORNE).



"WHEN THE YOUNG GIRL TELLS ALL THE OLD MEN HOW BEAUTIFUL THEY ARE, THEY DO BELIEVE HER WITH LIVELY ENTHUSIASM": HEATHER SEARS AS AGNES TELLS THE SECRETARY (JOHN MOFFATT) THAT HE IS BEAUTIFUL IN A SCENE FROM THE ENGLISH STAGE COMPANY'S PRESENTATION OF "THE APOLLO DE BELLAC" AT THE ROYAL COURT THEATRE.

a last chaos of memories and wishes as the waters swirl. Joan Plowright, who can act anything from cabin-boys to old ladies of (is it?) ninety-odd, is the dearest of veterans in her silences, her simmering

anxieties, her bubbling pleasure—her accent places her north of Trent—and Mr. Devine marshals the unseen crowd with the energy and competence of a man who has sharpened his entire life to one point, to a moment of historic revelation.

I do not pretend, for half a second, that it is either an important play or a work of profound thought. It is just an unusual theatrical exercise, acted and directed so ably—the director is Tony Richardson—that it makes us eager to continue our researches in the Ionesco country. Gilbert might have appreciated this writer, and he could have offered some useful advice on trimming and sharpening.

The evening begins with "The Apollo de Bellac," a little play by Giraudoux, mildly agreeable, if no more. It reminded me of the song, "They didn't believe me," with the difference that, when the young girl tells all the old men how beautiful they are, they do believe her with lively enthusiasm. Ronald Duncan has made the version, there is an enchanting little portrait by Heather Sears, and Richard Pasco presents the so-called "man from Bellac" who is the divine Apollo.

An easily forgettable trifle; still, I doubt whether I shall forget Miss Sears any more than I shall forget the first act of "Restless Heart" at the St. James's. An early play by Jean Anouilh—its French title is "La Sauvage"—in an adaptation by Lucienne Hill, it opens in a café where a small band is grinding on mechanically. The violinist Thérèse (Mai Zetterling) is one of the Anouilh heroines much concerned with the nature of happiness. (Again the voice of Gilbert: "The truly happy always seem to have so much on their minds. The truly happy never seem quite well.")

"Restless Heart," which must absorb any student of Anouilh's progress in the theatre, discusses questions of poverty and riches and purity that have always worried this dramatist. What makes it notable are Miss Zetterling's depth of feeling as the girl who suffers so much in contemplating what anyone else would call the happiest of marriages, and Donald Pleasence's virtuosity as her appalling father, selfish weasel of a man, who speaks for the past from which Thérèse cannot escape. The first act in the café, with its ecstasies and torments, is expert stagecraft.

I am almost at the end of my article before I reach what I think may be the most lasting of recent plays, "Be Good, Sweet Maid," by C. E. Webber. This, which the Arts Council commissioned through the Birmingham Repertory Theatre (where it is now in performance), takes the problem of the child of a broken marriage and treats it with a sympathy and truth that, personally, I find a refreshment.

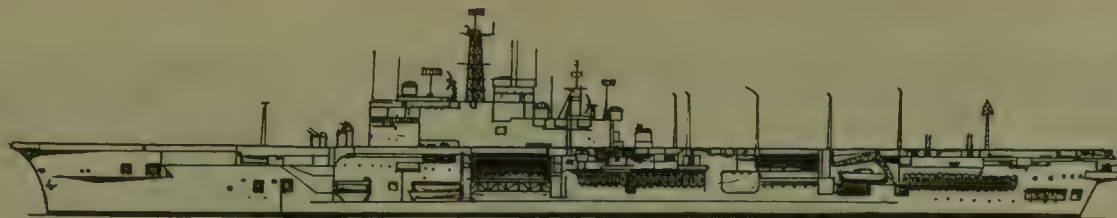
Mr. Webber can use the stage; but he is not relying on dexterities of technique. He works from within his characters, and the play (there is no indication of time or place) becomes life as lived, not merely life as a dramatist thinks it ought to be lived. That is honesty. The company, under Bernard Hepton's direction, and in a multiple set by Finlay James, matches truth with truth. Sonia Fraser, in a touching and uncompromising performance of the girl lost among the despairs and perplexities bred of her unhappy upbringing; Geoffrey Taylor, as her father; and Albert Finney, as a young man who drives relentlessly ahead, share in a play that needs the fuller discussion I may have a chance of giving to it.

I cannot help thinking that such a "dramatists' theatre" as the Royal Court might profitably look at "Be Good, Sweet Maid": it is more valuable and vivid than any home-bred play yet staged there.

### OUR CRITIC'S FIRST-NIGHT JOURNAL.

"LA TRAVIATA" (Stoll).—Conducted by Franco Mannino, with Alfred Kraus, Carlo Meliciani and Virginia Zeani. (May 23.)

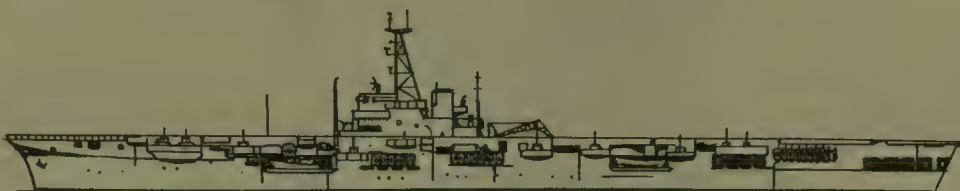




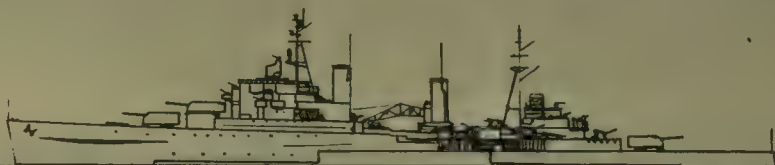
*Fleet Carrier:* **ARK ROYAL.** 36,800 tons. Guns: -12-4.5 inch, 34-40mm. 50+ Aircraft. 31 knots.



*Light Fleet Carrier:* **ALBION.** 22,000 tons. Guns: -26-40mm. 45 Aircraft. 28 knots.



*Light Carrier:* **OCEAN.** 13,190 tons. Guns: 28-40mm. 35 Aircraft. 25 knots.



**SUPERB.** 9,000 tons. Guns: 9-6in, 10-4in, 22 smaller. 6T.T. 31 knots.



**GAMBIA.** 8,000 tons. Guns: 9-6in, 8-4in, 12-40mm. 6T.T. 31 knots.  
*Cruisers.*



**BRITANNIA.** 3,900 tons. Guns: 2-3pdr. 22 1/4 knots.  
*Royal Yacht.*



**APOLLO.** 2,650 tons. Guns: 4-4in, 6-40mm, 108 Mines. 40 knots.  
*Fast Minelayers.*



**DUCHESS.** 2,610 tons. Guns: 6-4.5in, 6-40mm, 10T.T. 34 kn. *Fleet Escorts.*



**DIAMOND.** 2,610 tons. Guns: 6-4.5in, 6-40mm, 10T.T. 34 knots.



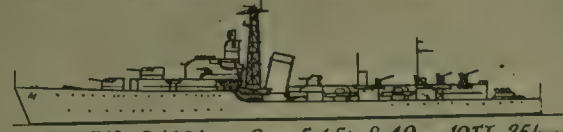
**AGINCOURT.** 2,480 tons. Guns: 5-4.5in, 8-40mm, 10T.T. 35 kn. *Fleet Destroyers.*



**ALAMEIN.** 2,480 tons. Guns: 5-4.5in, 8-40mm, 10T.T. 35 knots.



**BARROSA.** 2,460 tons. Guns: 5-4.5in, 8-40mm, 10T.T. 35 kn. *Fleet Destroyers.*



**CORINNA.** 2,480 tons. Guns: 5-4.5in, 8-40mm, 10T.T. 35 knots.



**SALISBURY.** 1,738 tons. Guns: 2-4.5in, 2-40mm. 21 knots.  
*Aircraft Direction Frigate.*



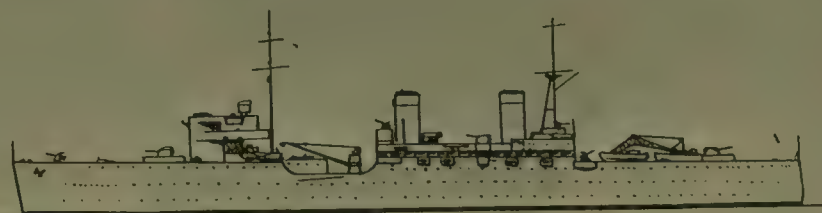
**REWARD.** 1,118 tons. 16 knots.  
*Fleet Tug.*



**SUBTLE.** 715 tons. 6T.T. 14 kn. (10 knots submerged). *Submarines.*



**SPRINGER.** 715 tons. 6T.T. 14 kn (10 knots submerged).



*Submarine Depot Ship.* **MAIDSTONE.** 8,900 tons. Guns: -8-4.5in, 23 Smaller. 17 knots.

Richardson.

#### THE HOME FLEET WHICH WILL GREET HER MAJESTY IN MORAY FIRTH AFTER HER VISIT TO DENMARK.

When her Majesty returns from Denmark in the Royal yacht *Britannia*, escorted by the "Daring" class ships *Duchess* and *Diamond*, she will be greeted in the Moray Firth on May 27 by the Home Fleet, which has recently assembled at Rosyth for the summer cruise exercise programme. The Queen's visit to her ships will conclude on May 29, after which H.M.S. *Ark Royal*, accompanied by *Duchess* and *Diamond*, will proceed to the U.S. to take part in the Jamestown Festival and Naval Review in Hampton Roads, Virginia, between June 8 and 19. The constitution

of the Home Fleet, which is shown here with *Britannia* (and which may include for the occasion another two submarines), is interesting. The flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, Admiral Sir John Eccles, will be worn, it is interesting to note, by the sea-going depot ship, *Maidstone*. The newest ship taking part in this first visit by the Queen to the Home Fleet since the Spithead Review of June 1953 is *Salisbury*, one of a new class of Aircraft Direction frigates, with diesel engines and highly developed electronic equipment.

Specially drawn for "The Illustrated London News" by C. W. E. Richardson.



# ARCHITECTURE IN FINLAND: STRIKING EXAMPLES OF MODERN DESIGN AT AN EXHIBITION TO BE SEEN IN GLASGOW, EDINBURGH AND MANCHESTER.



THE OLYMPIC STADIUM AT HELSINKI (1934-39, 1952)—ARCHITECTS, YRJO LINDEGREN AND TOIVO JANTTI: IN THE EXHIBITION "ARCHITECTURE IN FINLAND" WHICH IS NOW AT GLASGOW.

BY means of photographs, plans and models the exhibition of "Architecture in Finland" gives a vivid impression of some of the outstanding work that has been carried out in that distant northern country in the last two decades. On April 9 Mr. Alvar Aalto, the most eminent Finnish architect of to-day, was awarded the Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects—a greatly prized award acknowledging his place in the front rank of the world's architects. On the following day his Excellency the Finnish Ambassador opened an exhibition at the R.I.B.A., at which Mr. Aalto's work was seen in its true setting—the outstanding designs of his many able fellow-Finnish architects. This most interesting exhibition, which has been arranged by the Museum of Finnish Architecture, is now to be seen at the Glasgow Art Gallery (until June 2) and will be shown at the College of Art, Edinburgh.

(Continued opposite.)



ILLUSTRATING THE SKILFUL USE OF TIMBER IN MODERN FINNISH ARCHITECTURE: THE CLUB-HOUSE OF THE S.P.S. YACHT CLUB, HELSINKI, WHICH WAS DESIGNED IN 1950 BY OLLI POYRY.



A GRACEFUL AND SPACIOUS INTERIOR: THE LIBRARY OF THE FINNISH UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, WHICH WAS BUILT TO THE DESIGNS OF AARNE ERVI IN 1950.



THE "RAUTATALO" OFFICE BUILDING IN HELSINKI: DESIGNED IN 1955 BY ALVAR AALTO, THE OUTSTANDING FINNISH ARCHITECT, WHO HAS BEEN AWARDED THE R.I.B.A. ROYAL GOLD MEDAL.



IN THE GARDEN CITY OF TAPIOLA, TO THE WEST OF HELSINKI: SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES DESIGNED IN 1955 BY AULIS BLOMSTEDT, ONE OF A GROUP OF ARCHITECTS WORKING ON THIS PROJECT.



A STRIKING COMBINATION OF GLASS AND MASONRY: THE ENTRANCE HALL TO ERIC BRYGGMAN'S BURIAL CHAPEL AT TURKU, WHICH WAS BUILT IN 1940.



AN IMPRESSIVE COMBINATION OF MATERIALS: THE MAIN STAIRCASE OF THE "TEOLLISUUSKESKUS" OFFICE BUILDING IN HELSINKI, DESIGNED BY VILJO REWELL AND KEIJO PETAJA IN 1952.



THE POWER PLANT AT PYHAKOSKI: BUILT TO THE DESIGN OF AARNE ERVI IN 1949. THIS INTERESTING EXHIBITION WAS FIRST SHOWN AT THE R.I.B.A., 66, PORTLAND PLACE, W.1.

Continued.  
from June 8-28. At the end of July the exhibition is to open at the Manchester City Art Gallery. Thus a wide public in this country will be able to become acquainted with the work of modern Finnish architects. Architecture has long stood pre-eminent among the arts in Finland, and has maintained a character of simplicity, making full use of the natural materials available, notably wood. The influences of the various styles developed in Europe were never strongly felt, with the exception of the erection of the magnificent centre of Helsinki built in the classical Empire style between 1820 and 1840. The development of the present outstanding trends in Finnish contemporary architecture began in the 1930's. Since then Alvar Aalto, some of whose early works, such as the Sanatorium built at Paimio in 1929-33, are shown in this exhibition, has led the way, establishing a striking national school of architecture.



WHERE THE OLYMPIC GAMES WERE HELD IN 1952: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE OLYMPIC STADIUM AT HELSINKI.



ONE OF THE EARLIEST INFLUENTIAL MODERN DESIGNS IN FINLAND: THE BURIAL CHAPEL AT TURKU, DESIGNED BY ERIC BRYGGMAN IN 1940.



## NOTES FOR THE NOVEL-READER.

## THE NOVEL OF THE WEEK.

IT is now very widely maintained that a serious novel should be full of *Zeitgeist*, or, if you prefer it, should be "what the age needs." I have always doubted this principle, especially as what it needs would seem to be so discouraging. And in the face of *Without Love*, by Gerald Hanley (Collins; 13s. 6d.), I had to throw up the sponge. I could see it only as a rhetorical exercise in what the age needs; but as the *milieu* is so alien and repellent and the writer so brilliant, this may be a thick-headed view.

At least, it can be said with assurance that we are in Barcelona: and that the "hero," Brennan, is a lapsed Catholic, who has spent his life hating society and trying to smash it, for ideal reasons. He has been a murderer for the S.S. in Russia and for the Communist resistance in France, and is now murdering for a nameless Organisation. And meanwhile, invoking "annihilation, atomic death, the only cure for all rotten crawling humanity. . . ." Faith and hope are gone, reducing him to a dead-end kid in the last ditch. Worst of all, his Catholicism has overtaken him. "His own heart is eating him alive." He can do nothing about it, because a priest would make him give himself up. . . .

And so instead, he prepares to murder an unknown ex-terrorist named Finck. At this juncture his pure, devout sister Una has arrived from England, and is begging him to come home. His mistress Lola, a prostitute, is begging him to come away and hide. His boss Kowalski, a super-nihilist whose "soul is bored with the world," who "moans" with frustrated yearning for the wilderness, is keeping him fondly and sadistically under the lash. . . . There can be no suspense about Brennan; one way or another, his fate is sealed. And, indeed, Una quickly detaches herself by falling in love with one of *Them*—with Juan Pujol, a government agent reconverted to piety by the cold war. Because the Faith is Europe's only resource against "the flat-headed men"—who mean well, but hate the West, which he loves. Especially now that it is doomed, that it "has cut too far at last into its own scrawny throat. . . ."

However, as we are assured that the Faith will outwear the nihilists: as Pujol and Una are about to found a good Catholic family, while the dead-end types are busy liquidating each other, one can speak of a happy ending. If one could only care. But though the whole story, and Kowalski not least, has a kind of electrifying bravura, it has no inwardness. While as for *Zeitgeist*—Dostoevski wrote "The Possessed" a long time ago.

## OTHER FICTION.

"The Flight Into Egypt," by Jean Bloch-Michel (Longmans; 13s. 6d.), is rather a fable than a straight novel. No doubt Pierre, Yvonne and their three children are French; but this is not stated, and doesn't matter. Nor does it matter who, one night without warning, smashes their home town from the air. Anyhow, the town is in flames and invaders are closing in. For Pierre and his family, the question is how to go on living, and keep together. Pierre decides on flight, with no money and no goal, into utter solitude. Already they are cut off from mankind; for Pierre would commit murder to feed his children, and the other survivors must feel the same. But they have to start out with the crowd, which is being herded along by tanks, probably to forced labour. Then one night they get off the road, across a river, into a quiet farming country and in the end settle as Robinson Crusoes in an Alpine village which has just been depopulated. Then comes the main problem: how they can live together in solitude, where life is pointless.

It would be absurd to ask whether Pierre chose right. This is an experiment of the imagination, concrete and deeply felt.

"The Woman from Sicily," by Frank Swinnerton (Hutchinson; 15s.), takes us back to an old, almost forgotten world of personal melodrama. The scene is a market-town in East Anglia, on the eve of the First War. There are two villains: a histrionic old witch, and a fiendish tyrant of a solicitor. Jerome Grace, the witch's son and the fiend's junior partner, is weak almost to imbecility. But his wife is a heroine; and after fearful storms, literal and moral, followed by shocking revelations, she pulls him through. A fine, generous piece of reading, with Dickensian echoes.

"Dead Man's Riddle," by Mary Kelly (Secker and Warburg; 15s.), presents Edinburgh University with a rectorial election raging in the Quad, and a German professor being struck down in the Library. A fine start. Chief Inspector Brett Nightingale (of "A Cold Coming") happens to be around at the time; he came up for his wife's song recital, but, of course, is soon taking a busman's holiday, in company with our student friend and ex-hero, Alec Starmer. It is Alec who digs out the Runic code in the professor's papers: and Christina Nightingale who provides the curtain-thrill by her idiocy in the last act. The jacket says that "above all, this is a detective story peopled by characters of flesh and blood." Alas, it means to be; and so the invention and suspense have to make room for the inspector's self-communings, and a prolonged bicker with his wife.

## CHESS NOTES.

By BARUCH H. WOOD, M.Sc.

ALONGSIDE opera, ballet dancing, folksong, Ireland's An Tostal spring festival is again featuring chess. Last Sunday, there started in Dublin the biggest chess event Ireland has ever had. No fewer than eighteen different countries (seventeen European and South Africa) are represented in a tournament which may set any of the players on the road to the world championship. Each contestant is meeting each of the others once.

From France comes Catozzi; from Spain, Llado; from Yugoslavia, Gligoric, who has just won the tournament at Bognor Regis. Portugal sends Durão, who was also there; Holland, Van Scheltinga; Belgium, Dunkelblum; Luxembourg, Conrady; Czechoslovakia, Pachman; Western Germany, Schmid; Poland, Plater; Switzerland, Walther; Italy, Giustolisi; Sweden, Stenborg; Hungary, Benko.

C. H. O'D. (for "O'Donnell") Alexander, England's nominee, is Connemara-born, son of a Cork professor. Like Thomas Moore, G. Bernard Shaw, and a few hundred distinguished Irishmen before him, he opted for his fame across the water. He has even played for Britain in team tournaments *vis-à-vis* Irishmen. Scotland's nominee, W. A. Fairhurst, is English-born! A bridge designer living in Glasgow, he has won the Scottish Championship repeatedly. Ireland's own man, quiet, likeable D. J. O'Sullivan, was down with pneumonia barely a week before the start. He is now convalescing. His doctor, a chess player himself, has pronounced "He will be fit!" Those who have seen seasoned campaigners lose half a stone in a fortnight's master-play, which may mean ten hours' concentrated brainwork a day, are worried about him, for he is not of robust physique.

Ireland gained the right to stage this "zonal tournament" after a tug-of-war in international chess federation councils with Spain. Other zonal tournaments are being held in Amsterdam and Sofia. The three top players from each join issue with similar qualifiers from other zones (the U.S., the U.S.S.R., South America, etc.) in an "inter-zonal" tournament in 1958. The most successful from this "inter-zonal" compete in a "World Championship Candidates' Tournament" in 1959, the winner of which becomes official challenger to a match with the world champion in 1960.

Smyslov, who has just taken the world championship from Botvinnik, qualified to challenge him in just this way, by winning a Candidates' tournament.

The lone South African, Kurt Dreyer, from Johannesburg, is there because Africa has too few national chess federations to form a zone of its own. Only South Africa and Egypt were officially organised by the time of closing date for entries. Since then the Ghana Chess Federation has come into being—actually before Ghana was itself officially inaugurated as a nation!

That Ireland has secured this important event is a tribute firstly to the Irish Chess Union's secretary, Enda Rohan, and the group of young men around him. Their enterprise is unbounded; as I once mentioned in these Notes, when told Ireland could not possibly support a printed chess-players' magazine, they bought an amateur printing outfit and set one up by hand! And secondly, to the Tostal festival council, who are footing most of the £1300 cost.

The competitors are young, on the whole: realising that not one contest but *four years* of contests lie ahead of the best, the nominating federations have often passed over established masters for promising ones. Consequently, there may be upsets. On normal form Yugoslavia's Gligoric is the most likely to finish top, but Pachman and Schmid will not be far behind. Alexander will play brilliantly against some of his more famous opponents but—unless his temperament has changed—unevenly against the less.

## FROM SUCCESSFUL PLAYWRIGHTS TO A POET'S CHILDHOOD.

THE "Vale of Laughter," by Ben Travers (Bles; 18s.), is a pleasant name for a pleasant book. I suppose that few playwrights have made me laugh more often and more profoundly than Mr. Travers, and the Aldwych farces with the late Tom Walls, Mr. Ralph Lynn, Mr. Robertson Hare, the inimitable Mary Brough and the incomparable Winifred Shott, will, I imagine, remain evergreen in the memories of my generation. Mr. Travers, in this easy and admirably written autobiography, lets us have a peep behind the scenes, and tells us how it was done. The stage has always been one of Mr. Travers' passions, the other is first-class cricket, which he follows with assiduity and with whose practitioners he has for many years been on friendly terms.

He will travel to Australia if necessary to watch a Test Match, and his descriptions of the 1928 Tests are as lively and evocative as the most exacting Wisden fan could demand. Here we have a first-hand description of Chapman's famous catch which Sir Jack Hobbs described as the finest he had ever seen. Or there are pleasing stories of Bradman, and that most delightfully modest and charming of Australian cricketers, Arthur Mailey. Arthur Mailey came of very humble industrial origins, and I liked Mr. Travers' story of when he was invited to a State Government House. "Unintentionally, no doubt, the wife of His Excellency displayed a somewhat patronising manner. 'I suppose, Mr. Mailey,' she said, 'that you've never set foot in Government House before?' 'Oh, yes, I have,' said Mailey, in his slow, quiet voice. 'Indeed? And when was that?' 'A year or two ago,' said Mailey. 'I came to fix the gas.'"

Another most agreeable autobiography is "The Only Child," by James Kirkup (Collins; 13s. 6d.). Mr. Kirkup is to-day a distinguished poet, but this is the story of the first six years of his childhood as the son of a carpenter in South Shields. For one who is not a "Geordie," industrial Tyneside has few attractions, but Mr. Kirkup looks back on the vigorous, full, life of its streets and backyards with affection and a rediscovered interest which he says surprised him. There is none of the whining complaints at early hardships, in which some of our "bootless" left-wing politicians indulge. It is gay, perceptive and admirably written, and leaves one with the feeling that Mr. Kirkup must have been a very nice little boy indeed.

Another book of much the same sort, though dealing with a different *milieu*, is "The Boy Down Kitchener Street," by Leslie Paul (Faber; 15s.). This deals with his childhood in suburbia, in a small house with a large, high-spirited family. Sir Harold Nicolson has described Mr. Paul's work as full of thought and beauty, a judgment with which those who have read his "Sir Thomas More" will agree. Here he is in lighter vein, and what good fun it all is! The world he knew and saw through the eyes of childhood has vanished, but he brings it to life through the eyes of memory. The last chapter, and the last page of it in particular, is wholly delightful, and is in line with the tenor of the book as a whole.

I only really knew him well in the last years of his life, but would defy anybody not to have fallen under the spell of the charm of the late Freddy Lonsdale, whose biography by his daughter, Frances Donaldson, appears under the title "Freddy Lonsdale" (Heinemann; 21s.). His wit, in those days, his frailty, and his hypochondria made him somebody whom one wanted to cherish, though as his daughter says when she was worried about his old age and his dwindling finances "many people would have been willing to rescue him from this (a restricted standard of living) but rescue equally would have driven him insane." He was the son of a Jersey shopkeeper, and had no inherited advantages of education or influence. However, as his daughter says with engaging frankness: "He was also without taste or culture. He once told me, again when I was a child, that composers of opera were people who, having finished the score, 'went down to the country for a month to take out all the tunes.' He almost never read anything, but about once a year he found a book that he enjoyed." Nevertheless, his ability as a playwright was prodigious. His first play was produced in London in 1908, and his last in 1950. In the intervening period, he wrote twenty-four plays or musical plays, and delighted with them equally the theatregoers of London or New York. When I think that my father used to sing snatches from "The Maid of the Mountains" and I myself saw so many of his later pieces, down to "The Way Things Go," which ran for half a year at the Phoenix in 1950, the ability and versatility of this excellent Beta-plus playwright becomes the more amazing. His daughter does not spare him; for this is a clear-eyed biography. She shows Freddy Lonsdale, so beloved of his many friends, as being as he was—impossible, unpredictable, mischievous, brilliant and sometimes even silly. As she says, however: "When someone one loves dies unexpectedly, one feels, for the first day or two, very little emotion. . . . Two or three days after his death, I began to remember how vital he had been, how charming, humorous and gay; how long and how devotedly he had loved me." These are the concluding words of a memorable book. E. D. O'BRIEN.

K. JOHN.





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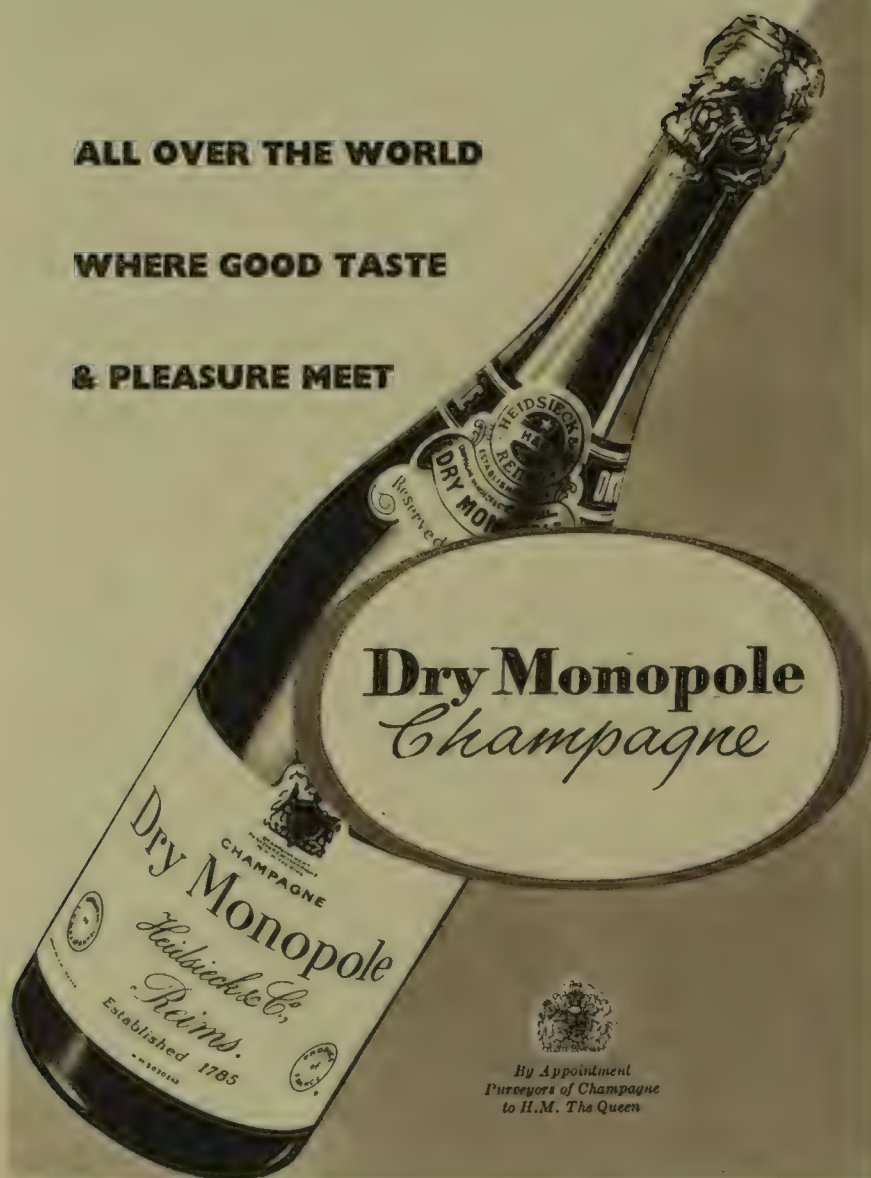
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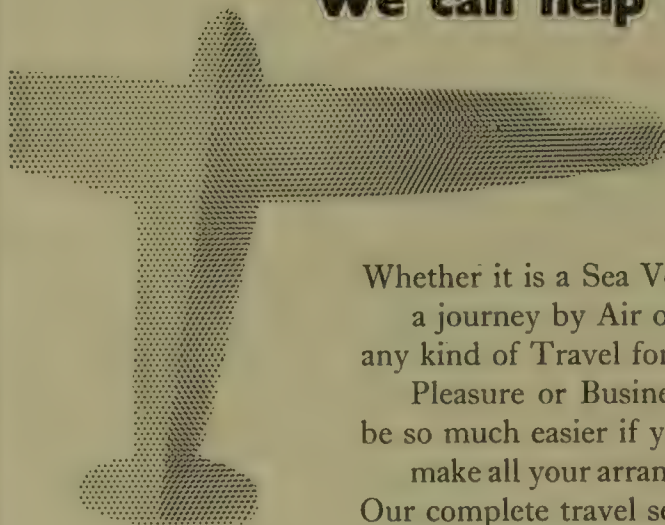
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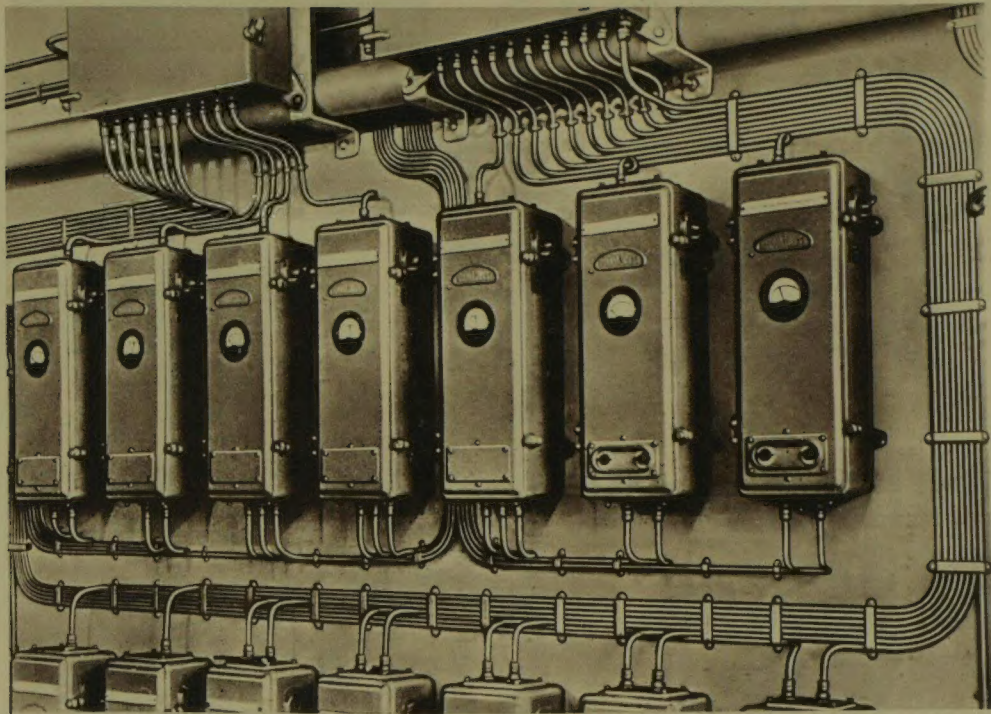
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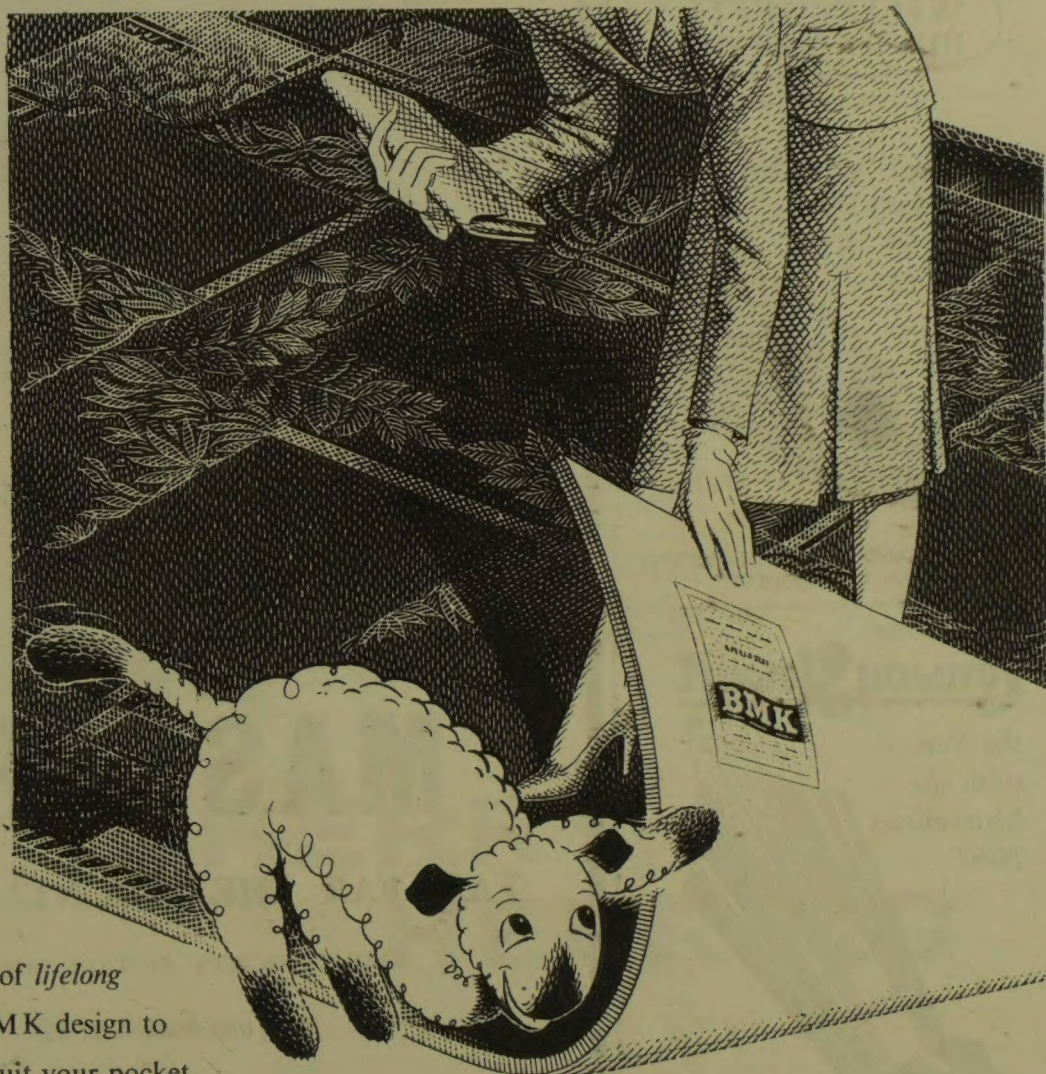
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